In the Will of the People
Final Victory Lies

Nippon Times

Remember the Days Before
Pearl Harbor

No. 15,889 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1943 Price 15 Sen

TWO CHIANG ARMIES IN FIFTH WAR ZONE DEALT FATAL BLOW

Tienwangsze in Central Hupeh Province Captured by Japanese Vanguards

CHUNGKING UNITS CRUSHED

Numerous Arms Taken—856 Enemy Bodies Abandoned On Battlefields

Domei

HANKOW, June 19.—Japanese Forces in their present summer offensive between June 2 and 14, dealt crushing blows to the enemy's 122nd and 127th Divisions of the 41st and 45th armies, respectively, operating in the 5th War Zone accounting for 856 enemy dead and 157 war prisoners, it was revealed here today.

With a view to checking the Japanese forces from the flank, the enemy's 22nd Army Corps in the 5th War Zone mobilized the above two divisions and began guerrilla operations on the night of June 2 in the region north of Yingcheng located in central Hupeh Province.

Thereupon a Japanese Unit operating in the Yingcheng sector immediately carried out a fierce attack against a battalion of the 122nd Division entrenched in the hills west of Tienwangsze, 14 kilometers northeast of Kingshan in Central Hupeh Province, capturing the enemy's stronghold by noon of the following day.

Meanwhile, a Japanese unit which had advanced to the heights on the northern side of Tienwangtze encircled and crushed an enemy force of about 1,000 men.

Another Japanese unit attacked a force of about 5,000 enemy troops hiding in the mountains on the northwestern side. In its attack, this unit on June 6 engaged in battle about 5,000 troops of the enemy's 127th Division near Jenhotien, 35 kilometers northwest of Yincheng and crushed them at Shawanghotien, 8 kilometers north of Jenhotien.

Fear-stricken by this overwhelming Japanese counter-attack, the enemy fled in great confusion into the mountainous region to the north. However, upon sensing the Japanese Forces' withdrawal, the enemy again made for Jenhotien. Thereupon the Japanese Forces simultaneously encircled the enemy from three directions and crushed the main force of the 127th Division by the evening of June 14.

Besides a number of arms and ammunition taken, the Japanese Forces scored war results comprising 856 enemy dead abandoned and 157 war prisoners.

STETTINIUS REVEALS LEND-LEASE FIGURES

$839 Million for April Breaks Record

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—American exports which come under the provisions of the Lend-Lease reached an all-time high in April by totaling $839,000,000, while in May, the figure decreased to $790,000,000, it was disclosed by Lend-Lease Administrator Edward Stettinius today.

According to Stettinius, during April approximately $363,000,000 worth of aid was supplied to Britain, $233,000,000 to the Soviet Union and $111,000,000 to Africa and the Middle East.

Stettinius pointed out that the aid to the Soviet Union is very large considering the fact that it has reached the total of $2,123,000,000 since the latter half of last year.

Of the $790,000,000 loan for May, $716,000,000 consisted of supplies and $74,000,000 were for labor services, he elucidated.

WATHAKAN RECEIVES ORDER

Domei

BANGKOK, June 19.—The First Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon has been duly presented by Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami to Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan of Thailand at the Foreign Ministry here this afternoon.

It is recalled that Foreign Minister Wathakan has contributed greatly to the promotion of friendly relations with the Axis Powers ever since his assumption of his present post.

Subhas Chandra Bose Reveals Plan To End British Domination in India

Before 40 Japanese and foreign news reporters Saturday afternoon at the Imperial Hotel, Subhas Chandra Bose, valiant fighter of Indian independence, expressed his confidence in the ultimate break-up of the British Empire to which India has been chained for many decades.

A stenographic copy of his now famous interview which was given immediately after he had read his prepared statement is given below.

Question: May I ask a question? Will you comment on Wavell's taking over his new post—I mean, Marshal Wavell.

Bose: Are you absolutely sure of the news itself?

Question: Just heard it.

Bose: I think we should now be more informal. Please don't take the trouble of standing when asking a question.

Question: You mentioned in your statement that "civil disobedience must develop into armed struggle." Do you have any concrete plan for achieving independence?

Bose: Naturally, the plan is being worked out. That I can assure you. The appointment of General Wavell will not make the slightest change in the Indian Administration. If it has any significance, it only means this—that the military grip over India will be further strengthened and we will probably see something like a military dictatorship.

Question: Mr. Bose, what is your impression of promoting independence for Burma and the Philippines as declared by Premier Tojo in the Diet?

Bose: Well, people in India are following the development with great interest, and there is no doubt at all that the independence of the Philippines and Burma will have far-reaching repercussions in India, and that will be the most effective reply of the Japanese Government to all that the enemy quarters say in their propaganda.

Hasn't Seen Ba Maw

Question: Are you personally acquainted with Dr. Ba Maw?

Bose: No. I know about him, but I don't remember meeting him in person.

Question: Your coming here seems to be the first link in the pro-Indian movement in Europe and in East Asia. What do you think would be the practical aspects of this linking up of the two movements? I mean, insofar as the movement in India itself is concerned.

Bose: Well, the concentration of our efforts, the efforts of the Indian people outside will naturally strengthen the movement inside India. We shall develop further our contact with our countrymen who are engaged in fighting at home.

Question: What did you observe about the Indian movement in Thailand?

Bose: Well, I can only give a general reply. Unless I know more details about the activities, the general reply that I can give is that every effort that is being made by the Indians outside India to help the independence movement is a

Is Quizzed

direct and effective help in the struggle going on inside India.

Question: You have met Premier General Tojo. What is your impression?

Bose: What exactly do you mean? Because your question is so vague. I could talk about it for hours.

Question: Could you give us the general idea of the discussions, I mean a little insight of the talks you had with Premier Tojo?

Bose: Gentlemen, I can't give you all of the details of what we talked, but I can only tell you this. Apart from the interest the Japanese Government have in the Indian independence, the Premier is personally and keenly interested in the question, and not only is he interested, but he is eager to help that movement insofar as it lies in his power and the power of the Imperial Government.

Question: Mr. Bose, what is the status under which the movement will be organized here?

Bose: What exactly do you mean? Status of the independence—what else can it be?

Question: What is the status which will be given to the movement started here? For example, there is a Polish government in London.

Bose: Do you mean a status on paper given by another power, or do you mean a status which you get by your own sacrifice and your own struggle?

Will Be Abandoned

Question: You said, "The enemy that has drawn the sword must be fought with the sword." Do you mean that the policy of non-violence should be abandoned?

Bose: Yes, that is exactly what I mean. England has declared war and England has made us belligerent against our will. The previous movement was only being prepared and now, we have come to the stage when we have to fight—to make a final struggle.

Question: In other words, there is a practical movement, a practical way of organizing this movement in order to start a new fight against English political clique that has a grip on India. Is that what you mean?

Bose: I didn't quite get your point.

Question: In order to win independence, is there a real practical movement to be started against the clique that has a grip on India itself?

Bose: Of course, that is being worked out inside India, but it must remain a secret until the time when it can be brought out in the open fashion.

Question: Mr. Bose, you said that the status of independence should be achieved by the struggle and sacrifice of the Indians. Do you think the Indian masses are going to rise effectively and spontaneously against Britain and that it will develop into an armed conflict between the British and the Indians?

Bose: Well, I will not make any large promises which I cannot redeem, but I feel optimistic about the struggle and what I expect from my countrymen.

Question: May I refer to my previous question? Did you say that Mr. Gandhi and his followers will join in an active movement? Do you mean that Mr. Gandhi will abandon his non-violence policy?

People More Aggressive

Bose: Well, in a certain sense, I can call myself a follower of Mahatma Gandhi; so that the fact that if any Indian has followed Mahatma Gandhi, it does not necessarily bind his hand for all times. Of course, I know and perhaps you know that Mahatma Gandhi himself regards non-violence as his life's principle. He will not encourage violence, but his countrymen are more aggressive in principle, and, therefore, the people who have in the past followed him and participated in all the campaigns that he has led, like myself, will feel, and have early begun to feel as I have done, to rise in struggle and abandon the policy of non-violence. They have participated in non-violence because it was practical, but now the circumstances have changed and the time has come for them to rise.

Question: Mr. Bose, you don't believe that Mahatma Gandhi has changed his mind since his last hunger strike?

Bose: I think I know him pretty intimately. I mean I know his mind, and knowing his mind, I can't expect at any time that he will alter his attitude toward non-violence.

Question: Do you mean, in any degree?

Bose: Personally, I don't think he will. But the people will take

(Continued on Page 2)

CONTROL ON CROPS IS DECIDED IN JAVA

Army Administration Issues Ordinance—All Plantations Affected

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 19.—A new Plantation Enterprise Control Ordinance relating to rubber, coffee, tea, kapok, sisal and cacao plantations was promulgated today by the Japanese Military Administration here.

The principal points in the new ordinance are:

1. All rubber, coffee, tea, kapok, sisal and cacao plantations have been placed under control of the Enterprise Control Corporation.

2. In view of the fact that most plantations in Java grow a variety of crops under a combined management—(only a few plantations grow one kind of crop)—the system of providing a separate control body for each kind of crop has been avoided. Instead, a system bringing all crops under a single control body with various departments has been followed.

3. Control regulations regarding planting, production, processing and sale of all crops have been unified into a single ordinance instead of into several ordinances according to kinds of crops. Details regarding the enforcement of the regulations will be given in public notices by the Military Administration.

BRITAIN ORGANIZES NEW HEADQUARTERS

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has decided to establish a special headquarters in East Asia for British offensives against Japan, it was announced by the British Government today, according to a report from London.

It is believed that Prime Minister Churchill was forced to resort to this action in order to answer criticisms in the American press and and military circles on British nonchalance on the Burma offensive problem.

Although the organization and personnel of the new headquarters were not revealed, it is anticipated that General Sir Claude John Auchinleck, new Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, will not have any connection with the new headquarters for East Asia, since it is to be separate and independent from the forces under General Auchinleck.

Argentine Trade Bared

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—An increase in value and a decrease in volume was made in the exports from Argentina during the first five months of this year as compared with those for the same period last year, it was announced by the Argentine Finance Ministry today.

Comparative analysis of the figures follows:

	Jan. to June 1942	Jan. to June 1943
Value	725,900,000 pesos	730,700,000 pesos
Volume.	2,300,000 tons	1,800,000 tons

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF KIANGSI INITIATED

Provincial Head, Prefectural Chiefs Take Oaths at Opening Ceremony

Domei

KIUKIANG, KIANGSI PROVINCE, June 19.—The inauguration of the Kiangsi government, the sixth provincial government to be created under the National Government of China, was held here today at its new office building, the former Kiukiang prefectural government office.

The ceremony began at 9 a.m. in the presence of commanders of the Japanese Army and Navy Units stationed in the neighborhood, the Japanese consul at Kiukiang and others. Oaths were taken at the beginning of the ceremony by Teng Tsu-ma, head of the new provincial government and prefectural chiefs to come under direction of the provincial head.

Other congratulatory address were given by those present at the function which closed at 11 a.m.

The new government has under its jurisdiction 10 counties or hsiens and one city and one special city. It will be instrumental in pushing the new policies of the National Government, observe interested quarters.

ECONOMIC MISSION HEADED BY OGURA TO LEAVE FOR CHINA

Japanese Financial Leaders to Make Extensive Tour of Continent

CLOSER TIES AIMED

Will Confer With Nanking Authorities and Prominent Chinese Businessmen

An economic mission headed by Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister, and composed of other eminent businessmen, will make a tour of inspection in China next month, according to the Asahi.

Ever since the enforcement of the new China policy by Japan, including the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality, closer contact between the businessmen of the two countries has been deemed most desirable and the visit of the mission is expected to pave the way for increased economic relations between Japan and China.

Mr. Ogura is chairman of the East Asia Economic Council and president of the Wartime Financing Bank and enjoys a great prestige among businessmen as a veteran financier who has held Cabinet posts by dint of his experience and ability. The other members of the mission are also businessmen of extensive influence. They are: Teruo Akashi, chairman of the Tokyo Clearing House and chairman of the Imperial Bankers' Association; Saburo Nango, chairman of the Japan Foreign Trade Council; Gengo Kodera, president of the Dai Nippon Spinning Company, and others.

The mission will depart for China early in July and visit Shanghai, Nanking and environs of a ten-day itinerary. During their sojourn there they will hold intimate talks with leaders of the Nanking Government and Chinese businessmen, exchanging ideas as to how the two countries may best cooperate in the economic field for the prosecution of the war.

U.S. PLANS TO BUILD BIGGER ARMY FORCE

Will Have 7,500,000 Troops by June 1944

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—The United States army will have 7,500,000 troops by June 1944, it was claimed by the Military Committee composed of Chief of the General Staff General George C Marshall, Chief of the Supply Service Lieutenant-General Berton G. Sommerville, and other American military leaders, it was disclosed by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives today in simultaneously announcing its adoption of a titanic budget for the American army, according to a report from Washington.

Salient points of the declaration made by the Military Committee follow:

1. United States troops will be increased to 6,500,000 by the end of this month, but by the close of June next year, its number will be increased to 7,500,000. However, this figure includes 603,000 officers and 100,000 officers of the Women's Auxiliary Air Corps.

2. It can be guaranteed that the arms of the United States army can rival that of the Axis forces.

3. This large budget for the coming fiscal year is of utmost importance for the American offensive in all theaters of this global war.

It also added that the Axis forces have been routed from North Africa, thus paving the way for a landing on the European Continent. In the Pacific, the announcement said operations are being gradually pushed for the recapture of the territories taken by the Japanese Forces.

Japanese Pictures Screened

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—The Japanese motion pictures, "The Flaming Skies," and "The Imperial Navy," which were screened at the Red Windmill Theater in Stockholm yesterday under the auspices of the Japanese Legation, commanded the awe and admiration of the Swedish people by the true and vivid portrayal of Fighting Japan, and the explicit and moving example of the essence of Bushido.

INDEPENDENCE COMMITTEE CREATED FOR PHILIPPINES; LAUREL APPOINTED CHIEF

Nippon Submarines Exact Big Toll Of Enemy in Waters off Australia

Anti-Axis Convoys Carrying Vital War Supplies to Aussies Being Successfully Sunk—Two Sinkings Vividly Described

By MAKOTO HANADA
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE.—Australia, supply base for American and Australian forces in the Solomon and New Guinea areas, is now crying out to the Anglo-American nations for help as her boasted general counteroffensive against Japan is being stifled by the blockading tactics of the incomparable Japanese submarine units. As was seen from the successive announcements of the Imperial Headquarters, and from enemy broadcasts, the Imperial "Iron-Whale" fleets, burning with the sole desire to cut off enemy transportation routes, have spread a net of impenetrable positions over thousands of miles of the Pacific area. These submarines are instilling great fear into the enemy with their unimpeded activities. They operate without regard for the activities of enemy planes and destroyers.

From the numerous war results obtained by these intrepid submarines, we shall select two of the most interesting and gallant episodes to send to the people on the home front. One deals with a remarkable feat of submarine XX which attacked an enemy convoy and sank a transport laden with war supplies in spite of the close vigilance of enemy escort planes and destroyers. The other is about the brilliant deed of another submarine which instantly sank an enemy transport at one blow.

Submarine X X, which was assigned to scouting duty in the area around Australia, was once operating in the waters near Cape X X in search of enemy ships which were desperately trying to keep their advance forces supplied with supplies. Although it was early summer in Japan, a cold wind was sweeping over the surface of the vast stretch of the ocean off the Australian coast. The rolling heads of the swelling waves were topped with white foam, but the high waves served to hide the periscope of our submarine to advantage.

Soon after the men had finished their noon meal, trailing smoke far away on the horizon about 10 degrees to the south was observed through the periscope. With a beating heart the Captain glued his eyes to the periscope. In a few moments he sighted a number of enemy planes that seemed to be escorting something yet invisible. It was found, as the submarine drew near, to be a large enemy convoy sailing unsuspectingly in a northerly direction.

It was undoubtedly an enemy convoy heading for the Solomon area. The enemy transports, which advanced in double and triple column formations, were protected by destroyers. There were no less than 15 or 16 transports in that convoy, with their masts forming a veritable forest against the bright sky. Moreover, it was easy to see that all the ships were laden with war supplies.

"We attack the convoy now." The captain's order was barked through the speaking tube from the conning-tower. All hands were at their respective battle positions. Their faces shone at the prospect of the approaching battle. The object of the initial attack was an 8,000-ton transport with two masts and one funnel, advancing in front of the group. However, an enemy submarine chaser which had been entirely out of sight till then showed its menacing figure right in front of our submarine. The submarine chaser was taking a zigzag course in an attempt to guard against possible submarine attacks. There were also three enemy destroyers

(Continued on Page 2)

20 Members Selected at Special Kalibapi Convention

KURODA APPROVES LIST

First and Second Vice-Chairmen Are Ramon Avancena And Benignose Aquino

Domei

MANILA, June 20.—The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Army to the Philippines at 11 a.m. today authorized the establishment of a Philippine Independence Preparation Committee and ordered that body to expedite the preparations for Philippine Independence.

A communique announcing the fact was issued by the Expeditionary Army as follows:

"The Supreme Commander of the Expeditionary Army to the Philippines at 11 a.m. today approved the following list of members of the Philippine Independence Preparation Committee selected at the Special Convention of All Philippine Representatives of the Service Corps (Kalibapi) and ordered the Committee to begin preparations for Philippine independence at once.

"Philippine Independence Preparation Committee

"Chairman: Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior

"First Vice-Chairman: Ramon Avancena, a member of the Council of State.

"Second Vice-Chairman: Benignose Aquino, Vice-President of the Kalibapi.

"Other members: Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission; Antonio de las Alas, Commissioner of Finance; Teofilo L. Sison, Commissioner of Justice; Rafel Alunan, Commissioner of Agriculture; Clare M. Recto, Commissioner of Health and Public Welfare; Quintin Paredes, Commissioner of Public Works and Communications. Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, General Emilio Aguinaldo; Miguel Unson, member of the Council of State; Camillo Osias, Assistant Director-General of the Kalibapi, Vicente Madrigal, member of the Council of State; Manuel C. Briones; Emilliano Tirone, Director of the Bureau of Employment; Manuel Roxas; Pedro Sabido, manager of the Abaca Corporation; Sultan Alaoya Alonto Saramain; and Melecio Arrans."

The Kalibapi had been ordered on June 18 by Lieutenant General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Army to the Philippines, to organize a committee for the preparation of Philippine independence. Forthwith a selection committee of five headed by Arsenio Bonifacio, Assistant Commissioner of the Interior, was appointed and it went to work to choose the members of the preparatory committee. As a result, 20 Filipinos, considered qualified to represent the Philippine people, were named to the committee. At the Kalibapi Convention held Saturday, the list was submitted to the assembly, which unanimously approved it. The list was then taken to Lieutenant-General Kuroda.

The members were then formally appointed by the Supreme Commander at his official residence when all the members, except General Chairman Laurel, who is ill at present, called there today at 11 a.m.

Following the reading of a letter of appointment by Lieutenant General Kuroda, Vice-Chairman Ramon Avancena, on behalf of Mr. Laurel, thanked the Commander-in-Chief for his good offices and his efforts to build a new Philippines and voiced the firm determination of the members to exert their utmost in the supreme task of preparing for the independence of the Philippines.

Vargas Thanks Japan

Domei

MANILA, June 19.—The Philippines will forever stand in an inseparable relationship of "living or dying" with Japan, Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission, declared in his speech at

(Continued on Page 2)

FIGHTING IN KUBAN BECOMES INTENSE

Red Army Attacks Repulsed—Fierce Battle Raging in Oriol

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—The Eastern Front has apparently begun to show some stirring at last.

On the night of June 18 the Red Army in the Kuban area suddenly launched an attack under cover of a powerful unit of artillery and of air force on the German bridgehead in an endeavor to effect a breakthrough, but owing to the determined counter-move of the Germans the Russians fell back with heavy damage.

Part of the attackers, however, contrived to pierce the foremost line of the Germans on the eastern bank of the River Kuban and managed to secure a position on the western bank of the river, but even this was completely destroyed by the daring night attack carried out by the Germans. In this engagement, the Red Army retreated leaving several hundred dead on the field and 248 taken prisoner by the Germans.

Fierce fighting took place yesterday also in the Oriol area, to the southwest of Smolensk, and in the Velish area, northwest of Smolensk, for the possession of positions.

Especially the fighting in the Oriol area is expected to extend with relentless bombardment, bombing and rifling continuing day and night. The latest dispatch from the front indicates that the Red Army has made a fresh assault on the Mutensk area, 30 miles northwest of Oriol, so that this sector has become a scene of terrific battle. The Germans and Soviets are now said to be engaged in an inch-by-inch struggle.

The operations within the Kuban-Oriol-Velish triangle area is tending to turn into a major campaign, which

(Continued on Page 2)

MILITARY CONTROL ON INDIA STIFFENED

Wavell's Appointment Explained—Not Much Expected of 'Gen. Defeat'

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—The appointment of a military commander, Sir Archibald Wavell, as Viceroy of India by Prime Minister Churchill is believed to have been made in order to strengthen the British hold over India and, at the same time, after the rainy season to carry out the counter-offensive on Burma at the ruthless sacrifice of the Indian people.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander of the Anglo-Indian forces defeated by the Japanese in the Arakan campaign was appointed to succeed the Marquess of Linlithgow, who has held the post since 1936.

With the term of office of Linlithgow expiring, various names had been mentioned in British political circles as possible candidates for the important post, including Sir John Anderson, former Governor of Bombay Province and President of the Privy Council, Viscount Robert Cranborne, Lord Privy Seal, and Richard Austin Butler, President of the Board of Education, but Churchill under date of June 18 appointed Wavell to the exclusion of all these statesmen.

As successor to Wavell as commander of the British forces in India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, former commander of the British forces in the Middle East, "the defeated general of Cyrenaica."

The new Viceroy of India took part in the Palestine campaign in the last Great War as a member of the staff of General Allenby and after the war became famous as an author, writing "The Palestine Campaigns, 1928," "The Life of General

(Continued on Page 2)

BOSE REVEALS PLAN FOR INDIAN FREEDOM

(Continued From Page 1)

up arms when they think the time has come.

Question: You say not in principle but in practice?

Bose: But I mean Mahatma Gandhi's life principle, but for the people it is only a method, temporary method, practical at the moment so that when the time changes, they will take up that new method.

Question: Have you any idea of unifying different religious groups, castes and others?

Bose: There is no difference among us Indian people. That there is any difference among Indians is all enemy propaganda. Britain used to show the world that India is not united which is not the actual case.

Question: Mr. Bose, I don't know what your mission here is. I would like to know your motive for coming to Japan.

Bose: What do you think? (Laughter)

Question: Well, I would have to ask you since you are the one who came over.

Bose: Well, I can tell you what you already know. In a general way, the Indians outside India are anxious to organize themselves and do their utmost to bring actual help inside India.

Question: Will you take command of all these activities?

That Is For People to Decide

Bose: Command? That is not for me to take. That is for my countrymen to decide, if they have that confidence in me. But I can assure this, that having met the Indians outside India, I am greatly delighted to find out that they are all tremendously keen about bringing all possible help that they can from outside and they are anxious to fulfill that duty. They don't feel that it is the work for the Indians inside alone to do the work, but that it is a work for both the people at home and the people outside India to hasten India's emancipation.

Question: From inside and outside. Do you think that in your struggle, cooperation from other countries, that is, international cooperation, is necessary in your struggle?

Bose: I think it will be necessary. That will depend upon what resistance the enemy puts up. For instance, if the enemy reinforces itself, we shall have to ask other countries' cooperation—we will need help.

Question: But under the present conditions, in the present state, would you require, or would you wish international cooperation, cooperation from other countries?

Bose: On the principle, we don't object. But we Indians must do everything possible by ourselves to win independence. If that is not enough, I think we would not object to taking help from any quarter. If Great Britain asks help from America, why should not India take help?

Question: Mr. Bose, do you know what is the attitude of Japan and of Italy and Germany about the Indian movement for independence? We know what is the attitude of the Allied powers, especially England and America, but there are other nations that are more or less concerned about the status of India also, and I refer to the Russian Government What do you think would be the attitude of the Russian Government toward the independence movement for the Indian nation?

Bose: The Russian Government? Well, I have no information.

Trip Is Secret

Question: Mr. Bose, you said you left India two years ago. Did you visit Thailand?

Bose: If you don't feel offended, I would like to keep the matter of where I have been and where I have not been a secret. I know the British secret service think they know all my movements but they don't.

Question: After you succeed in driving out British influence from India, just what plans do you have in running your country as an independent nation?

Bose: What exactly do you mean? The form of government?

Question: Yes.

Bose: That will be for the Indian people themselves to decide. At the moment, our task is to drive out the Anglo-American powers from India, and when that is achieved, our first task will be over, and then it will be for the people themselves to choose the form of government and the men by whom they would like to be led. Of course, I don't say that I haven't any idea, but the ultimate decision lies with the people. I am one of those who will make a proposal on what is best for us.

Question: We believe that you will succeed in your movement. But I think it will take a considerably long time. What do you think about the position of Bengal which is the important part of your mother country?

Bose: Well, the destiny of the whole of India hangs together. You can't separate one from the other. If the whole of India is free, that means that the whole Bengal state will be free. You can't expect to make only one part free, whether it be Madras, Bombay, or Bengal. I mean the fate of one province will be the fate of the rest of India, whether it be Bombay, Bengal, or Madras.

Question: Mr. Bose, can I hear your views on Japan in constructing a new order in Greater East Asia?

Bose: Well, it is difficult for me to give any details. I can only give a general reply, that is, the New Order, which is based on freedom and justice, will be welcomed by all the Asiatic peoples who have so far been chained to domination of Britain and America. All the Asiatics are looking forward to a new order, and any step will be welcome. Even those parts like Iran and Iraq are also keenly interested because the movement to drive out Anglo-American influence from one part would automatically help our friends in other countries, or vice versa.

Disobedience to Continue

Question: Mr. Bose; Do you think the civil disobedience must still go on side by side with the new plans?

Bose: Yes, of course. Because it is a serious embarrassment to the British Government. Because civil commotion and unrest are a very good embarrassment to the British Government. Only, it is not enough to pull down the British, but in order to finally overthrow the British Government that is resting on bayonets, we have to use bayonets, too.

Question: Mr. Bose, you say in your statement that the Indian people ask why Marshal Chiang does not try to arrive at an honorable understanding with Japan? May I ask you whether your movement has made any concrete contact with Chungking?

Bose: Well, in wartime, it is absolutely prohibited for any Indian to go out of India, no matter what his political views are. But we are naturally so engrossed in our own troubles and in our own fighting that it is impossible for us to do anything. It is a matter for the people of China to decide.

Question: Mr. Bose, since the war started, what event has been most encouraging to the independence movement in India. For instance, has it been the independence movement in Burma or the independence of the Philippines?

Bose: Do you mean events outside India?

Question: Yes, the whole world situation.

Singapore Fall Is Big Help

Bose: It is difficult to give a direct answer because the British government has been gradually weakening and one couldn't put it down to any single event. The British have been using the various theaters of war and, of course, the last blows such, for example, as the blows received in Malaya, Singapore and in Burma, have been the last and most effective blows. They have been made easier because of the events preceeding them. For the Indian independence movement the trend of the war culminating in the brilliant victories in Malaya, Singapore and Burma have been a great help.

Question: Don't you think the Burmese have also taken the initiative for independence?

Bose: I don't want to be talking about anyone else. I would like to see my own countrymen take as much of the responsibility for gaining Indian independence. The main responsibility is ours and that we must not shirk.

Question: Mr. Bose, from all reports, it seems that the American influence in India, especially in the economic field, has been greatly increased. On the other hand, British influence has been declining. Would you comment on this? President Roosevelt has been sending various missions to India, and according to reports, he seems very ambitious.

Bose: What is happening in India is a part of what is happening in other parts of the world. In other words, the United States under President Roosevelt has been trying to take over the assets of the British Empire, economic assets as well as territorial, and this has been going on all over the world and is also slowly going ahead in India, and that is why the Indian people are suspicious of the American intentions. Before the outbreak of the war, there was a feeling that the American opinion was sympathetic toward India, but since the outbreak of this war, Americans have been claiming that this century is American Century and that America must have world domination. That has made our countrymen more suspicious of the American intentions as well as the British.

All Indians Are Active

Question: Mr. Bose, how is the independence movement developing in Europe—in Germany and Italy?

Bose: I say, in a general way, that Indians all over the world, especially in Europe, are doing their best, inspite of their small number. They are doing all they can to fight for the movement, and the attitude of the Fuehrer and Il Duce has been of great help.

Question: May I ask you when you were in Italy?

Bose: Do you think I did. (Laughter)

Question: According to your statement you spent some time in Germany.

Bose: Well, I have been to Italy more than once.

Question: Mr. Bose, can you give us more details on the food situation in India. No doubt the situation is getting worse.

Bose: Well, the food situation has worsened considerably because of two factors. Firstly, because of the war in East Asia, the food imports, especially rice, have been cut off, and the British Government has done nothing to find some kind of substitute for that. That is the first reason. And the second reason is that owing to military operations in the Near East and Africa, the British have drawn food supplies along with other supplies from India, and that has accentuated the food situation.

Subhas C. Bose's Defiant Struggle For Indian Independence Praised

"Subhas Chandro Bose, leader of the Indian Independence Movement, is a man of strong will and burning enthusiams for independence and is so popular with his countrymen that he was elected Mayor of Calcutta while he was in prison," stated Taisuke Takaoka, a member of the House of Representatives and concurrently a trustee of the Japan-India Association, who has been closely associated with Mr. Bose, according to the Asahi.

Mr. Takaoka's account of the great leader's eventful career and his personality follows:

"In 1929 upon my graduation from the Foreign Language School, I went to Calcutta, having being made a staff member of the Japanese Hall displaying Japan-made commodities. During my sojourn in Calcutta I became acquainted with Mr. Bose. His name was well known then as a leader of the Independence Movement, particularly of the radical party. He used to speak of a complete self-government as a prelude to complete independence. Around that time he was arrested and imprisoned by the British, but he was so popular that he was elected Mayor of Calcutta while he was in prison.

"In 1938 I went to India again. When I saw him, I remember, I had explained him the intrinsic meaning of the China affair. He was then President of the Indian National Congress. When I pointed out the futility of boycotting Japanese goods, he immediately understood me and stopped the anti-Japanese maneuvers. It was then that I urged him to come to Japan for a visit. Now, after the eclipse of five years since he firmly expressed his wish to visit Japan, he actually set his feet on Japanese soil.

"A thorny path it was that he trekked before he finally reached Japan. On July 2, 1940, the day he was rumoured to have submitted a resolution against British rule to the Committee meeting of the National Congress, he was arrested by the British at the entrance of his own residence, and was imprisoned. In January next year he was temporarily released on account of his illness. Being bedridden, he was not able to see any visitors and the police in the meantime slackened its watch. On January 28 his flight from the house was discovered, and the British police was thrown into consternation and dismay, while his countrymen worried much over his whereabouts and welfare.

"Later it was learned that he had fled through the Soviet Union and found his shelter in Germany. On the way to Germany he went through every conceivable danger and adversity. Since his sudden disappearance from his residence nothing was heard of him till sometime after the commencement of the German-Soviet hostilities.

"All of a sudden, he has made his debut in Tokyo. The first words he uttered were that he had finally reached the place he had long wanted to come. At the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace, he reverently took off his hat and bowed low to pay his sincerest homage to the Imperial Palace. Then he remarked, 'Japan is a grand country. You are lucky to have been born here.' He must have been thinking of his countrymen who are now shedding blood in their struggle to wrest their country's independence."

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

the million, for they must include pretty nearly every cultivated or loyal-hearted Japanese subject. Every person having anything to say on "Ko-do" (the Imperial Way), Shinto or any subject at all related to the august nature of this blessed land or its divine Sovereign, must of necessity plagiarize, unconsciously, of course, from one or another of Hirata's books. What looked like the daring flights of romantic Shinto imagination less than a century ago with its dangerous political implications (as viewed from the angle of the then constituted authorities) are the commonplace of today about which not a dissentient voice is raised throughout the Empire.

(To Be Concluded)

NIPPON SUBMARINES TAKE HEAVY TOLL

(Continued From Page 1)

which were doing the same in order to scare hostile submarines.

It was impossible to attack the enemy if any fear of the enemy's menacing maneuvers was entertained. If we hesitated, there was a chance of losing our victims. Having the three most formidable opponents of any submarine in front, the attack on the convoy was like going into a tiger's cave to snatch her cub, but it had to be done.

There was an intense moment of tension in which each man could hear himself breathe. Then suddenly an order was given. "Get ready. Fire!" The Captain's command rang out and discharge of torpedoes was executed. The long missiles sped through the rippling waves toward the enemy while our submarine maneuvered to elude enemy depth charges. Soon there were great explosions. The detonations reached our submarine through the intervening water.

"We have done it!" The men in the submarines smiled as they glanced at each other. The defense, which the enemy thought to be water tight had been spectacularly penetrated.

The enemy was thrown into wild confusion. The ships began to swing to the right and to the left. The noise from the whirling screws of the enemy ships became confused and irregular. Then deafening explosions shook our submarine, and dust began to rain upon our heads. It was the explosion of depth charges dropped by the enemy. Everything was quiet for a few minutes. Then more explosions shook the submarine, as the enemy resumed discharging depth charges. However, the bombing attack of the infuriated enemy had no effect on our ships as she skilfully eluded them.

At an x o'clock, our submarine came near enough to the surface to bare her conning tower above the water. Looking around they saw two enemy escort planes patroling the sea, flying low over the water. There were no enemy ships. It was clear that the enemy transport had been sunk by our torpedoes, because if the enemy had tried to tow the damaged ship, they would still be visible in the near vicinity.

The enemy planes followed our submarine till late that night. The enemy planes stubbornly refused to give up their search for our ship. They dropped flares from time to time in their attempt to discover our submarine.

By that time Submarine X X which had achieved a wonderful war result in attacking an enemy convoy was calmly heading for her next operation, leaving the enemy planes to continue their futile search.

Sinks Enemy Transport

While Submarine X X was raising a triumphant cry at Cape X X in the southern area, another Japanese submarine was operating in the northern part of the same sea near Cape X X in Australia with the purpose of destroying the enemy on sight. The time was about sunset. The semi-darkness of evening had surreptitiously stolen upon the sea and was about to envelope the whole region in pitch darkness. However, there was a small bright patch still remaining over the northwestern horizon. In the light of that twilight glow a tiny, dark spot became visible, through the periscope of our submarine.

The Captain turned his intense gaze upon the spot and discovered that it was an enemy ship. Darkness enveloped our submarine, and added to that, angry waves madly rolled and reared so that if it were not for that bright patch in the sky, it would have been impossible to sight the enemy.

The enemy ship was probably heading for Brisbane or Sydney from the New Guinea area." This ship must not escape, as it is one of the transports that will ultimately bring harm upon us." The thought was uppermost in the minds of all the men in the submarine.

This ship was camouflaging her position as much as possible by controlling her lights to the extreme, for fear, it seemed, of the deadly activities of our submarines. Yet it could not elude the keen eyes of our men.

We swung into action immediately. Profiting by the darkness before the moon rose, we approached the enemy ship. It was an approach for a sure kill.

At X o'clock, with everything ready we released a volley of torpedoes at the enemy ship, and then waited for the result. There were terrific explosions within the expected time. All the missiles had found their marks. A water spout almost twice as high as the mast at the stern of the ship rose into the air. Tongues of flame were visible through the water spout. It was a ghastly sight to behold

By the time the waterspout had subsided the stern of the ship was sinking, and the bow was tilting toward the sky. The bow of the ship remained poised in the air for a while, but it too, disappeared into the sea as if sucked by a gigantic mouth.

All this had happened in a very short time. The enemy ship had sunk so swiftly that the crew had had no lime to lower the life-boats or to send an S.O.S. message.

Submarine X X came up to the surface and searched the vicinity for survivors. However, there were none in sight.

The skill of our men and the destructive power of our torpedoes are, of course, beyond comment. It was a brilliant moment of triumph.

F.I.C. INDIANS LAUD VISIT OF BOSE HERE

Place Great Hope in His Future Activities

Domei

SAIGON, June 19.—Receiving the news of the sudden visit to Tokyo of Subhas Chandra Bose, noted Indian independence leader, all the Indian residents in French Indo-China are attaching great hope to his future activities. They believe that his visit to Japan will give great impetus to the independence movement.

They especially attach significance to the report that Chandra Bose has met Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and discussed India's independence question inasmuch as their interview was made shortly after the Japanese Prime Minister's declaration at the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet that Japan will not spare efforts to assist India's independence movement.

PHILIPPINES SETS UP INDEPENDENCE BODY

(Continued From Page 1)

the Kalibapi Convention on the second day of the session today in Luneta Park.

"If I am to use the words of Jose Rizal, our revered patriot who gave his life to the cause of Philippine independence, the Philippines is now at the dawn of a new day when the dark grim shadows of its past will give place to a bright morrow. Today, in celebrating the birthday of Jose Rizal, we hear the joyful cry of the millions who are promised glorious independence ringing throughout the island. What a happy day is this! The day of which Rizal dreamt and sang in his stirring verse, the day of freedom and happiness, is now at hand. Rizal did not dream in vain. This independence is to be given us through the boundless generosity of the great Japanese Empire.

"When Japan drew the sword of retribution to smote American power in the Philippines, we Filipinos should have completely put ourselves in Japanese hands. We were duped by Americans into resisting the Japanese Army. What right, then, did the Philippines, betrayed and abandoned by the United States and Britain, have to demand independence of Japan. But Japan, once it sheathed its sword, at once extended a hand of friendship and brotherhood to us and has guided us in the ways of a member of the great East Asia family. Without hesitation it has promised us independence and then has specified to give us that independence before the year is out. We should be ungrateful indeed did we not make any return as a comrade and as a brother. I can say with firm conviction that Japan has never withheld from us what it can give us.

"When we have become independent, we shall be inseparably linked with Japan by a common destiny, of living or dying with Japan. At this glorious moment of Philippine history, we give thanks to God and at the same time even greater thanks to the great Japanese Empire, our powerful and generous liberator. I pray that Heaven would be with the Imperial Forces in driving Anglo-American power out of Greater East Asia and give lasting happiness to the officers and men of Japan who have built the foundations of the supreme ideal of the Philippine people."

Fighting in Kuban Becomes Intense

(Continued From Page 1)

is regarded as suggesting the nature of the summer campaign for this year.

Attack Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, June 19.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters today issued a communique on the war situation as follows:

(1) In the area north of the Kuban bridgehead, two brigades of the Red Army attempted a night attack on the German position but were repulsed with heavy losses.

(2) At the mouth of the Volga on the Caspian Sea, the Luftwaffe sank an 8,000-ton freighter and a 3,000-ton one and damaged two other medium-sized merchant vessels.

(3) A high-speed bomber squadron of the Luftwaffe scored direct hits on one 5,000-ton enemy transport and a destroyer in the waters adjacent to Pantelleria and severely damaged a freighter in the Atlantic.

The anti-Axis air force lost on June 18 in air battles over land and sea 28 planes to one plane missing on the German side. The Luftwaffe also on the night of June 17 attacked the Jijelli port in Algeria and sank a 6,000-ton enemy transport and damaged two others.

6,000-Ton Ship Sunk

Domei

ROME, June 19.—The Italian High Command gave out the following communique today:

(1) An Axis air force attacked a coastal area in Algiers and an Italian torpedo squadron sank a 6,000-ton enemy merchantman.

(2) Enemy air forces bombed Sardinia, Sicily, Calabria and Campagnia but 27 of their planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire and 17 in combat.

MILITARY CONTROL ON INDIA STIFFENED

(Continued from Page 1)

Allenby," "Generalship" and others. His theories of strategy, however, apparently did not work, for in the African campaign he was played upon by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel with his mobile forces, while at Arakan he was helpless before the skilled and resourceful jungle warfare of the Japanese, thus earning for himself the epithet of "General Defeat."

Apparently Churchill picked him for his personality and cultural accomplishments, seeking to harmonize strategy with politics in India in his person but in the present chaotic state of India, engendered by the successive administrative blunders committed by Britain since April, 1936 when Linlithgow was appointed Viceroy and by the defeat of its arms on all fronts since the outbreak of the war, it is generally believed a hopeless task to save the situation by appointing a "General Defeat" to govern the country. The political situation in India is at present at a complete deadlock, owing to the unintelligent attitude of the Indian Government at the time Sir Stafford Cripps visited India with a plan of conciliation, the mistaken policy of the Viceroy since Mahatma Gandhi launched his civil disobedience movement and the accumulation of grievances against British rule incurred by the utter injustice perpetrated against the Indian people.

To add fuel to the smouldering resentment, British and American troops have taken possession of India and are commandeering foodstuffs and transportation facilities, so that the 400,000,000 Indians are now acutely suffering from an artificial famine created by a brutal foreign soldiery.

Even in British political circles opposition is being expressed to the policy of tyranny obstinately pursued by Leopold S. Amery, Secretary for India, although from purely selfish motives. At the convention of the Labor Party on June 11, the opinion was strongly expressed that negotiations should at once be opened with the various Indian nationalist organizations.

Abusing Article 26 of the India Defense Act, Linlithgow had imprisoned thousands of Congress leaders and ignored the Gandhi fast carried out in protest over the imprisonment. He similarly gave no support to the conciliatory proposal of Mahomed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Indian Moslem League.

It is not yet known what plans Wavell has, if any, to cope with the situation.

SUPPORT IS PLEDGED BY INDIANS IN DAVAO

Domei

DAVAO, June 19.—A fiery statement expressing the preparedness of local Indian residents to sacrifice everything for Indian independence was issued today by the Davao branch of the Indian Independence League.

Stimulated by Subhas Chandra Bose's visit to Japan as well as Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration in the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet regarding Indian independence, M. Dwasmani, head of the local branch of the Indian Independence League declared that British retreat from India is the key to the realization of true prosperity of East Asia as well as the whole world.

"We are ready to die to bring complete freedom for India under the guidance of Japan, leader of East Asia," Dwasmani stated.

TOR HOTEL KOBE

Charmingly situated in quiet environment at the foot of the Kobe Hills.

All rooms with private bath. Homelike atmosphere.

Banquets & Weddings our speciality.

Cable Address: TOR KOBE
K. YUASA, President — A. MILDNER, Manager

AMPHIBIOUS TANKS BEING BUILT IN U.S.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—The construction of two and one-half ton amphibious tanks which can be used effectively in landing operations, is being rushed in America, according to reports from Washington.

The amphibian tanks can be lowered directly into the sea from transports, and with a full load of troops, they can cross the water by means of propellers attached under the body. Upon reaching the shore, the tanks can continue their advance on land.

This tank, which has been named "Duck," is larger than the speed-tank "Jeep," but possesses about the same qualifications as the latter.

It is said that "Ducks" are being used in the operations in New Caledonia.

Japan's War, Culture Advance Side by Side

(Continued from Page 4)

Nobel Prize winners. This may be said of Dr. Ryuko Sasaki as a medical man, Dr. Chuta Ito as an engineer, Dr. Umetaro Suzuki as an agricultural scientist, Dr. Yasuhiko Asahina as a phamaceutist, Nobutsuna Sasaki and Rohan Koda as literary men, Ikutaro Nishida as a philosopher, Iichiro Tokutomi and Setsurei Miyake as publicists, Saburoke Okada, Takeji Fujishima and Eisaku Wada as painters of the Western school, Seiho Takeuchi, Taikan Yokoyama and Gyokudo Kawai as painters of the Japanese school.

In olden times, military strength was not quite synonymous with cultural strength. Today it is. A war of science is at once a war of culture. Japan won the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars just because Japanese culture prevailed over Chinese and Russian cultures. The Chinese committed a fundamental error in ignoring this fact and so had a tragedy brought on them in the form of the China affair. Japanese culture was only partially understood by the Anglo-American peoples, who thought the Japanese to be little more than adept imitators. It is time they realized that because Japan is a country endowed with rich culture, she is the strongest country militarily. Because they refuse to realize this, they are keeping up their futile fighting. It behooves Japan to display invincible military strength supported by highest culture.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

Established 1880

Reserve Fund ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥148,400,000

PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi — S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki — Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama — T. Okubo
J. Okada — Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami — T. Ohmura
K. Itoh

Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES

Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).

Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.

China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.

Hongkong
Hongkong

French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.

Thailand
Bangkok.

Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.

Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.

Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.

Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.

North Borneo
Burunei, Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawau.

Philippines
Manila

Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.

Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH, experienced, seeks immediate position. Write Box 87, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED girl typist with knowledge of shorthand desires position in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 732, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

MECHANICAL engineer, Hungarian, wants position. 22 years' practical experience in Europe and East Asia, in machines of all kinds to improve mass production. Speaks German, French, English, Hungarian. Apply to Box 733, Nippon Times, Yokhama.

MECHANICAL engineer, English spoken, seeks position in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 83, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED position by Japanese man as interpreter, stenography (Gregg) and typewriting, urgently in Kobe, Tokyo, Yokohama or overseas, preferably in foreign firm or office. Kindly write to Box 1525, Nippon Times, Osaka.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

UNFURNISHED house, medium size, foreign style, preferably with small garden, wanted immediately by single foreign diplomat. Reply to Akasada 48-1018.

Board, Lodging Wanted

ROOM wanted in foreign family by student willing to do any work in exchange, with good knowledge of English and German. Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

OMORI—Two-storied modern foreign house with ground, central heating, hot and cold water, gas. Apply Box 88, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ELECTROLUX refrigerator, working on kerosene, therefore specially suited for places without electricity or gas. Write Box 730, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

USED phonographs and records—sold bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3, Makimura Chiryosho., 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3901. Japanese typewriter. Also accessories 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Singapore Assignment

By TATSUKI FUJII
(All Rights Reserved by the Author)

Chapter X
Shonan—Sentinel of the South

This forms the last chapter to the thrilling story "Singapore Assignment" which was written by the youthful news reporter, Tatsuki Fujii. Beginning next Monday, the Nippon Times will begin another series of engrossing timely articles.

Shonan stands today as the political and economic capital of the Southern Regions. Where once the corrupt British officials ruled supreme, the efficient Japanese Military Administration has brought reform and reconstruction.

Immediately upon disembarking from the Tatuta Maru, repatriated Japanese newspapermen made a tour of new Shonan. Proceeding first to the Chureito atop Bukit Timah Heights, homage was paid to Nippon's gallant war dead. Then continuing over the Johore Causeway, to the War Memorial marking the spot where the first landing party had made the historic crossing of the mile-wide Johore Strait, finally we visited Bukit Serene, one of the Johore Sultan's Palaces, from where Lieutenant-General Yamashita had watched the crossing operations. Returning to Johore Bharu, we saw the grim scars of war on numerous buildings but already the enterprising inhabitants had returned to normal occupations.

After obtaining special permission, we made a visit to the Navy Base at X X where we had been put aboard the transport for our long journey to India.

The Navy ensign flew from the top-masts of the Navy Base—built at great expense by the British and abandoned after only two weeks of fighting.

We retraced our journey over Upper Serangoon Road, through Tampinis Road until we came out to Changi where we called on the commandant of the civilian internment camp.

At the massive iron gates of the Changi Prison, we breathed a prayer of thanksgiving that we had been repatriated so soon after our trials and tribulations.

Looks Over His Old House

Ninomiya-San of the Asahi Shimbun and I returned to our former home. There was a German engineer of Ishihara mining interests living there. His wife was gracious enough to allow us to look into the bungalow and we found that every inch of our furniture had been removed. Later, we learned that all our property had been sold at auction shortly after the outbreak of war.

That noon, the returned Japanese newspapermen were luncheon guests of Lieutenant-Colonel X X, Chief of the Army Press Bureau. At spacious Tonan Club (formerly the Singapore Cricket Club), overlook- the green playing fields of the Municipal Padang, we heard the splendid achievements which had taken place in the ten months of our enforced absence.

Lieutenant-Colonel X X appealed to us to remain and work together in the building of a greater Shonan. It was then I resolved to leave the Tatuta Maru at Shonan, to resume the work that had been interrupted by the outbreak of war.

I visited the Asahi Shimbun office and Domei's Southern Regions office and then proceeded to the Straits Times plant where I was greeted by my former newspaper colleagues. I was glad to see the faces of many former Singapore Herald employees who were now working on the Shonan Times, English newspaper.

The editorial staff asked me when I was coming back to join them. They reminded me of a remark that I had made once before in pre-war Singapore—that someday I would sit at Straits Times editor Seabridge's desk. They led me in and I sat in the office of the absconding British editor.

Shortly afterwards, I was asked by Domei to join their staff in Singapore and on December 8, one year after the outbreak of war, I resumed editorship of the English newspaper under the direction of the Shonan Shimbun-kai.

In Shonan, it was good to see old familiar faces. Mr. Kaoru Toyoda was now deputy mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality, Mr. Ken Tsurumi, Governor of Malacca State, Dr. Kozo Ando, Chief Medical Officer, and Mr. Mamoru Shinozaki, Municipal Welfare Officer.

Invited by Gov. Tsurumi

On the evening of our return, former prominent Japanese residents were the guests of Malacca's Governor Tsurumi. Lieutenant X X, sectional head of the Army Publicity Bureau, asked me to help in his department. I was only too glad to offer my assistance and worked under him for two months.

It was a pleasing thought to realize that here in reborn Shonan, I was able to help so soon in the vital work of reorganization and reconstruction.

Today, Shonan has almost completely recovered from the ravages of war. Here and there one finds a few buildings in shambles while along the waterfront are seen scraps of British military trucks and planes, but the wide boulevards, magnificent buildings and expansive gardens are untouched.

Recently, in the course of my newspaper work in Shonan, I came across a group of British prisoners at work in various parts of the city. They appeared quite contented. Others were seen riding in lorries, as they came in from their camp, to make purchases of foodstuffs.

Talking to the Army officer in charge of the prisoners of war, I was told that he could not understand the psychology of the enemy soldiers.

"They declare that they have done their best, and now they only wait until the war is over so that they can go home," he explained.

What a contrast to the Japanese who fights until death.

I told him that in India the British had prepared elaborate camps for prospective prisoners of war but they had been turned to other uses—for in Malai the British had not taken a single Japanese prisoner.

Everybody Happy

Later, in the company of another newspapermen, I went through a prisoner-of-war camp. I noticed them working in the fields, others were playing football, while some were seen going about their chores.

Living accomodations were comfortable, hospital facilities were adequate and even a Christian cemetery laid out, I noted.

What a contrast to our camp in India—and yet these were prisoners of war while we had only been civilian internees.

I talked with a couple of Australians.

"How's everything?" I asked.

"Can't complain," they answered back in an easygoing manner.

I offered them cigarettes and they thanked me. Some of the Australians told me that they liked to work out in the fields since it kept them occupied. One of them told me that he had been a farmer in Queensland before the war.

The guide who accompanied us through the camp was himself an internee who had been repatriated from Australia. He was formerly a resident in Java. As we walked through the camp, both he and I were struck by the contrast in the humane treatment of the Japanese and the British cruetly.

Tanned by the tropical sun yet neat in their khaki shorts and shirts, these prisoners in Singapore are contented and well-cared for. Their only desire is to return home as speedily as possible.

Goes to Kuala Lumper

When I motored north recently through the states of Johore, into Malacca and through Negri Sembilan to Kuala Lumpur, capital of Selangor State, I found few marks of the lightning campaign in which the Japanese armed forces swept down the Peninsula in 70-days.

Most of the bridges had been destroyed by the fleeing British troops but like the Johore Causeway, the Japanese have already wrought miracles of repair. In many instances, the rebuilt Japanese bridges are an improvement over the cumbersome ancient structures which served during the British regime.

If one were to pick out the most striking change that has occurred in the brief period since the British were ousted from Singapore, it is the atmosphere in which the local population works in cooperation with the Japanese authorities.

Today the entire population of Malai has realized what it means to be freed from the fetters of a snobbish British rule. No longer as Malai-born Chinese, Indian, Arab or Malai subjects of Britain's far-flung Empire, but as full-fledged members of the Greater East Asiatic family, they go happily about their daily lives.

Municipal clerks, police constables, firemen and laborers alike find their tasks unchanged from pre-war days—as they continue their chosen tasks.

No longer is the clerical class bound by British regimentation of class and dress. Today, the Chinese and Eurasian clerks work enthusiastically, with the efficient Japanese giving them full credit for their abilities. This was amply demonstrated by the manner in which bonuses were paid to worthy employees at the end of the first year.

The Japanese administration today is highly centralized and efficient. In the regulation of trade and commerce, registration of professions, in education and public welfare, Shonan today finds itself making remarkable progress.

Schools have been reopened, the Shonan Museum and Botanical Garden, under the skilful care of Japanese experts, have been thrown open to the public.

The destitute and cripped are being fed daily at various welfare centers. Special Municipal ambulances make periodical rounds in the slum areas rendering medical care. Illness has been reduced in the city as result of the medical facilites offered by the Japanese Army and Navy.

Japanese-Speaking Clerks

In the shops and stores of new Shonan, the clerks smilingly speak in Japanese. Already, the Chinese and Indian businessmen are looking forward to the day when postwar trade will bring them new prosperity. Many of them are eagerly waiting for the day when more Japanese commodities can be sold over their counters.

Enterprising Chinese have turned to production. Local-made products are found on the market—such as Red Palm Oil, a substitute for Cod Liver Oil as a vitamin A and D source, dentrifice and soaps, even locally-made liquors.

The vast resources of Malai and her neighboring islands, now marshalled for Nippon's all-out war effort, yields scrap iron, iron ore, manganese, tungsten, copper, brass, bronze, zinc, tin, lead, aluminum, bauxite, wool, cotton, jute bags, leather, rubber, teakwood, pitch, coke, fish oil, benzine, animal oil, resin, latex, turpentine, quinine, coffee, palm oil, copra, rattan and tobacco leaves.

The Japanese Military Administration in Malai and neighboring Sumatra encourage additional padi cultivation while the "grow-more-vegetables" campaign has borne fruit, so to speak, and she is well on the road to self-sufficiency.

Long harnessed to the British yoke, many former clerical slaves are turning to other pursuits with the result that many "cottage industries" are developing. Home-made clothes, sweets and cakes are found for sale. A Malai-born Chinese has made his fortune in the manufacture of local cosmetics and dentrifice. Another, a Eurasian, supports his family of seven on the proceeds from his poultry-vegetable farm.

In the Upper Serangoon district, the residents have grouped together for a cooperative barter market. Members of this group, bring their products to be exchanged for foodstuffs and other necessities.

Japanese language schools are popular and in other institutions, courses in the Japanese language are crowded. The local population have realized that in order to participate fully in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, they must have a command of the leading language of East Asia.

Shonan Papers

In keeping with the well-organized educational policy, newspapers and magazines are now being published in Shonan. The Shonon Shimbun publishes a Japanese edition every morning and an edition in English every afternoon. The Shonan Shimbun made its first appearance on December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. The Shonan Times, fore-runner of the English edition, made its appearance on February 20, five days after the surrender. In addition, the Shonan Shimbun-kai publishes the Shonan Gaho, a monthly pictorial.

The Shonan Nippo, first published on February 21, caters to the reading tastes of the Chinese population. There is also a Chinese monthly magazine.

For the Malai community, the Berita Malai (Malai Shimbun) publishes two editions, one in Romanised Malai and one in Jawi script. The Warta Malay was first issued on February 17 and the Utasan Melayu on February 23 by the Army Propaganda Bureau. These were placed under the management of the newly-organized Berita Malai Company on January 1, 1943.

There are three Indian newspapers—each serving the needs of the different groups, while "The New Light" magazine reflects Indian opinion. The first Indian newspaper, Azad Hindustan, made its initial appearance on February 21.

Just a word about the Indian Independence League. Because of Shonan's position as the populational center of the Indians in Malai, it is the center of Malai's Independence Leagues scattered throughout the peninsula. Rash Behari Bose, Chairman of the Council of Action, Indian Independence Leagues of East Asia, as well as other members of the staff are often in Shonan although Bangkok is the real headquarters.

S. C. Gosho, shrewd Indian lawyer, is head of the Shonan branch which participates in manifold activities such as the publication of a news bulletin, broadcasting and mass rallies.

Busy Harbor

Today, the Shonan waterfront presents a busy scene. In the harbor are seen ships plying to and from other East Asiatic ports. The harbor facilities, razed by Japanese bombs and British vandalism, have now been rebuilt. New warehouses are rapidly replacing those burned down while in the docks are seen salvaged ships in the process of overhauling.

Dredging work has been completed so that the Singapore harbor can accommodate as many as twenty 10,000-ton ocean-going vessels alongside the wharf. In addition to the larger vessels, the Shonan shipyards are rapidly turning out wooden vessels for inter-island commerce. Even as early as March, the first of the shipyards was in commission.

In the business section of the city, Mitsubishi, Mitsui and other leading Japanese interests have resumed their offices—on a larger scale than in pre-war days. The Yokohama Specie Bank occupies the former Chartered Bank premises overlooking the Bund while the Bank of Taiwan is housed in the new N.T.S. building, sharing it with Domei Tsushin-sha.

The Southern Regions Development Bank has already agreed, in principle, upon the remittances between various sections of the Southern Regions and with other parts of Greater East Asia. Soon there will be greater trade between Shonan and the rest of East Asia.

The streets of Shonan are bustling with traffic. Shops are filled and many of the buildings have received well-needed coats of paint and whitewash. There is hardly an empty store in the main section of the city.

Take After Japanese

And what of its people?

The Japanese brought to Malai many customs and characteristics common to all Asiatics—thus evoking a friendly response of its inhabitants. There is informality of dress and many of the racial groups have reverted to native attire—both economical and popular.

Freedom of worship has permitted the Mohammedans, Buddhists, Hindus and Christians alike to carry on with their faiths. Bishop Roberts of the Singapore Cathedral is allowed his freedom so that his church may minister to the needs of the Protestants. The Methodist Church, deserted by American missionaries, has been reorganized under Chinese and Indian clergymen. Catholics continue their manifold activities such as churches, schools and convents.

In the field of amusement, the facilities of all cinemas, theaters and amusement parks have been thrown open to all. Lectures, band music and entertainments are offered from time to time by various groups.

In pre-war Singapore, the exclusive British imported many luxuries, chiefly for themselves but often forcing them upon the local population at exhorbitant prices Scarcity of other foodstuffs forced the local inhabitants to buy or else starve.

The Japanese, who subsist like other Asiatics on rice, have assured Malai of a sufficient rice supply while locally-grown agricultural products are increasing.

Today in the streets of Shonan, one finds soldiers and sailors rubbing shoulders with the Chinese and the Indians in the stalls eating Chinese noodles or Malai "satai."

Amusement in Shonan

The New World and Great World Amusement Parks have been reopened. Cabarets are permitted—there are three in Shonan today, the Great World, Great East Asia and Air-View. Formerly the haunts of evil elements and drunken British soldiers, today they form one of the amusement centers for the entire population. Restaurants and cafes flourish, for the Japanese, like their Asiatic co-workers, like to relax after a hard day's work with a nourishing meal in pleasant surroundings.

The Shonan Rubber Association and the Shonan Commodities Distribution Association as well as various Chinese and Indian guilds work together in the regulation of trade. Frenzied business competition no longer exists, today everyone works together to maintain an equitable price level-despite wartime restrictions.

The Japanese Military Administration in Malai and neighboring Sumatra is exerting fullest efforts in the self-sufficiency program which is designed to have the peninsula produce all the materials needed by the inhabitants. A three-year project has been formulated to make Malai self-sufficient in rice, vegetables, coffee, fruits and tobacco. Wastelands and swamps are being cleared and drained. Modern agricultural technique, insecticide and suitable farming implements are being used to raise the quality of rice.

In the past British authorities were not concerned with the production of rice since they were only interested in exploitation. Thus primitive agricultural methods continued to prevail but the advent of the Japanese has resulted in the modernization of padi-cultivation.

Rice Production Upped

Measures for increasing rice production are being taken in various States. In Kedah State, rice production was expanded by 15 per cent over last year. Irrigation projects are also under construction. Kelantan State expects a production increase of 30 per cent. Johore State has announced that it will convert approximately 75,000 chobu into padi-fields.

There is an increased interest of the local people in the production of foodstuffs. At the Farmers' Institute in Negri Sembilan, strenuous training is carried out to instill farming spirit in the people.

The fall of Singapore and the subsequent birth of Shonan has wrought a transformation in the attitude of the local inhabitants.

One young Chinese businessman told me after my return from India: "Never again will the Anglo-American imperialists be able to rule us. We have seen them in defeat, we have seen them humbled—how the mighty have fallen."

And that is entirely due to the example set by the intrepid Japanese forces.

The former Shanghai-Chinese wife of a British resident ruefully admitted:

"I shall never trust the British again. They left us all helpless while they fled in terror for their lives."

These statements typify the attitude of the average Chinese in Shonan today.

No Longer Ape Westerners

No longer do the wealthy Chinese, Indian or Arab ape the British and Americans. Today, shedding illusions of pompous grandeur, many have returned to the simple life of their country.

Shonan, in the short period since its birth, has rid itself of Anglo-American influences. A brighter spirit prevails among the population. No longer do the Malai and the Chinese worker cringe in seclusion at British brutality.

When spoken to, the Chinese clerks, Malai police and Indian watchmen snap briskly to attention. In former days these oppressed inhabitants were indolent, sullen—and inefficient. Instead of idling away the hours basking in the sun, today, the revitalized Malai studies industriously in one of the many trade schools. The Malai, their heritage regained, once more confidently shares in the future and prosperity of his own native land.

Thus today Shonan has emerged from its period of reconstruction and looks confidently toward the future. Today the people of Shonan cooperate in a spirit of friendliness, not only with the Japanese officials, but among themselves. Racial community squabbles are a thing of the past, for the task which faces Malai today is to take its rightful place in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Shonan as the sentinel of the Southern Regions is ever on the watch to guard zealously her newly-won freedom and promise of bright future.

EPILOGUE

This is being written in Tokyo in the midst of the most crucial war in Nippon's long history. Round about, I find ample proof of the grim determination and will to win which characterize the indomitable spirit of the Japanese nation in the current War of Greater East Asia.

What has impressed me more than anything else during the past few months in Tokyo is the quiet, determined manner in which the Japanese people cooperate on the home front.

On the war front, I have talked with the soldiers. They fight with the same conviction and determination to rid East Asia, once and for all, of insidious Anglo-American influences.

In the Southern Regions, I have seen the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in action, have witnessed Overseas Chinese, Filipinos, Indonesians, Indians and Burmese willingly cooperate with the Japanese authorities.

Japan has set the lead for the rest of East Asia's millions in this Greater East Asia War—which sounds the death-knell of Anglo-American imperialism and the battlecry for the liberated Asiatics.

In the Philippines, freed from the selfish American policy, the people are now able to work out their own national destiny in keeping with their true Oriental heritage. The Burmese, under the capable leadership of Ba Maw, is on the threshold of independence.

While in Java, Sumatra and Malai, the Indonesians are finding a new lease on life through the energetic leadership of the Japanese authorities. In the short course of one year, these regions have wiped out the oppression of century-old British and Dutch tyranny.

True, there may be many difficult days ahead until brighter days of peace shall reign again in our own East Asia. But till then, the Japanese and their fellow-Asiatics must wholeheartedly work together for final victory.

Tokyo today is fast becoming the Mecca for all East Asia. In the years to come, it shall be the center of a new East Asiatic culture. Already, there is a fusion of Chinese, Thai, Filipino, Burmese and Indonesian cultures in the Southern Regions.

These are indeed critical days for Japan for in common with the rest of East Asia the future happiness of millions is at stake. To be working in the midst of this titanic struggle is the greatest experience of all.

In a few days, I shall return to the South where I have spent so many years under the shadow of British Imperialism. I shall take back with me a message of hope and encouragement for the peoples of the Southern Regions. I shall tell them of the determination and will to win that predominates in Japanese life in wartime Tokyo.

(End)

The Past Week in Review

Special Diet Session Opens

In the midst of the decisive War of Greater East Asia, the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet was convoked on June 15. This special Diet Session was of great significance as various important bills necessary for the strengthening of Japan's fighting power were presented for approval. Japan's convictions in the prosecution of her national policy were clarified both domestically and internationally. Further adjustments of national unity for the destruction of the Anglo-American Powers were also made.

In his administrative speech before the Diet on June 16, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared that independence will be accorded to the Philippines within the course of this year. He further stated that the decision to grant independence to the Philippines within the current year was motivated by the earnest efforts which have been made by the Filipino leaders and people toward the reconstruction of the Philippines as well as toward cooperation with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Upon formal notification of the Prime Minister's statements, the Executive Commission and the entire people of the Philippines expressed deep gratitude and appreciation of Japan's friendly spirit, pledging at the same time positive cooperation with Japan.

Navy Fliers Blast Enemy in Solomons

Scoring the greatest results since the Battle off Rennell Island on January 29 and 30, Air Units of the Imperial Navy in large fighter and bomber formations on June 16 attacked an enemy convoy off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island and sank seven transports, damaged another transport, sank one destroyer and shot down more than 32 enemy planes.

Though details of the description of the sunken enemy transports are unknown as yet, it is presumed that if the large transports were mostly of over 8,000 tons each, medium-sized transports of more than 5,000 tons each and the small transport of about 3,000 tons, the American Navy must have lost more than 53,000 tons of transports at one time.

Meanwhile, in another furious aerial encounter over the Russell Islands in the Solomon group, Imperial Navy Air Units on June 12 shot down 33 enemy planes.

Subhas Bose In Tokyo

Subhas Chandra Bose, prominent Indian leader in the move for independence from Britain suddenly reached Tokyo in time to personally hear Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo express Japan's determination "to exhaust all means in order to help expel and eliminate from India, Anglo-Saxon influences which are the enemies of the Indian people and to enable that nation to attain full independence in the true sense of the word" in the House of Peers on June 16.

It has been revealed that he conferred with Prime Minister Tojo on June 14 and had also met Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu. He has also held various conferences with high military officers.

Continuing his activities here, Subhas Bose will broadcast his message to the 400,000,000 people of India on June 21. He will also deliver a radio address to Germany on June 22.

Filipino Veterans Pledge Allegiance

Veterans of the Philippine Revolution under the leadership of General Emilio Aguinaldo pledged allegiance to the Philippine Executive Commission, the Japanese Administration and the Kalibapi at a convention held at the Manila Grand Opera House on June 12. This day marked the 45th anniversary of the Independence Manifesto issued at Cavite on June 12, 1898 by General Emilio Aguinaldo who was then a young man of 30.

Following a one-minute prayer for the eternal repose of the Filipino and Japanese war dead, General Aguinaldo delivered an address to the Veterans of the Philippine Revolution whose present membership of 10,000 are bound together with indestructible ties of war comradeship.

General Aguinaldo said the new Philippines will cooperate with Japan to prosecute the Greater East Asia War and firmly establish a Co-Prosperity Sphere. The veterans proudly raised their aged voices pledging loyalty to the cause of the new Philippines.

P.I. Party Arrives In Capital

A Philippine inspection party of 19 members headed by Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Manila, and including Pio Duran, Secretary-General of the Kalibapi, arrived in Tokyo on June 15, following closely on the heels of the arrival on June 12 of the Burmese inspection party.

Both parties will spend about two weeks in Japan, interviewing Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other high Government officials, and inspecting various places in Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka in order to see the conditions in wartime Japan.

Immediately upon his arrival in Tokyo, Mayor Guinto declared that it was the earnest desire of all Filipinos to fully collaborate with the Japanese Government and follow her guidance in the execution of her noble intention to emancipate the Orient from Anglo-American domination and to create a sphere of common prosperity in Greater East Asia.

Axis Airmen Blast 41 Enemy Vessels

From the time the anti-Axis forces succeeded in occupying Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Linosa up till June 12, the Axis air forces have sunk or damaged a total of 41 anti-Axis vessels.

On June 12, when the islands in the Sicilian Strait fell into Anglo-American hands, the German and Italian air forces suddenly moved out in a huge offensive and, as announced on June 12 by the Italian High Command, dealt tremendous and significant damage upon the enemy. The number of enemy ships blasted by the German air force around Sicily, by Italian torpedo planes off Cyrenaica and Derna, and by Italian air raids on Philippeville in Algeria include one 8,000 ton transport, 14 landing launches, three cruisers, nine merchantmen, and 14 other medium and small craft. Of the total of 41 anti-Axis vessels sunk or damaged, 17 have been definitely sunk.

These results are the first and greatest attained by the Axis forces since the termination of the operations in Tunisia and are significant in that they show clearly the solid Axis determination not to allow the anti-Axis forces free passage through the Sicilian Strait in spite of the islands there having fallen into their hands.

BOOKS
Maruzen's Report

Cartwright, B. O.—An Elementary Handbook of the Siamese Language. '36 .... 7.00
Chamberlain, B. H.—Things Japanese: Being Notes on Various Subjects connected with Japan for the Use of Travellers and Others. 6th Ed., rev. 10.00
Commercial Directory for Thailand B. E. 2485 6th Ed. (Issued by the Dept. of Comm. Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bangkok). 7.50
De Groot, J. J. M.—Sectarianism and Religious Persecution in China: A Page in the History of Religions. 2 Vols. With Illus. & Pls. 16.00
Eitel, E. J.—Handbook of Chinese Buddhism being a Sanscrit-Chinese Dictionary with Vocabulary of Buddhist Terms. 2nd Ed., rev. & enl. Facsimile Ed. '40. .... 18.00

THE NEW MODEL ENGLISH-THAI DICTIONARY.
Edited by So Sreshthauputra
4 Vols. Cr. 4to. pp. xxxiv, 4000. (P. extra) ¥120.00

Hirth, F.—Die Lander des Islam nach Chinesischen Quellen. Faksimile Ausgabe. '41. ... 4.80
Lamson, H. D.—Social Pathology in China: A Source Book for the Study of Problems of Livelihood, Health, and the Family. '35. .... 12.50
Maitri, P. K. (ed.)—Siam: Treaties with Foreign Powers, 1920-1927. '28. .... 9.30
Manich Jumsai, M. K.—English-Thai Dictionary. 2 Vols. 2nd Ed., rev. & enl. '41. ...... 8.50
Model English-Chinese Dictionary with Illustrative Examples. '41. .... 30.00
Raffles, S.—Report on Japan to the Secret Committee of the English East India Company. With Pls. & Map. .. 8.50
Siam: General and Medical Features (Issued by the Executives Ctte. of the English Congress). With Illus. '20. ..... 9.50
Wu, Chih-Fang.—Chinese Government and Politics. '35. . 23.40

MARUZEN CO., LTD
TOKYO
Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Yokohama, Sendai, Sapporo, Keijo, Taihoku, Hsinking.

Open To-day

MITSUBISHI BANK
HIBIYA BRANCH

1st Floor of the Teikoku Seimei Kwan Building, Hibiya, Facing Hibiya Tram Car Crossing.

Toranomon Branch, Toranomon, Shiba-ku has been removed to the above address and opened as Hibiya Branch.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 66, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-72

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥53.00
Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1943

Take the Consequences

The terrible effects of air raids in the current war need no mentioning. In fact it is conceded by both contending parties that air power is destined to play a decisive role in the final settlement of the present global hostilities. Consequently, it is quite natural that the bombing policy of each of the major belligerent Powers should receive the closest possible scrutiny of all the warring nations.

In connection with the question of bombing policies, one should not overlook the British attitude on the matter as reaffirmed recently by Home Secretary Morrison and Foreign Secretary Eden. Since the outbreak of the present international tragedy, the British authorities have been trying their utmost to delude the world into believing that British bombing has been directed against military targets only. However, as the tide of war has continued to turn against them, they have made no secret of their ill-advised determination to subject Italy and Germany to "relentless air attacks" regardless of military or non-military objectives, combatants or non-combatants, as long as such indiscriminate, cowardly barbaric measures provide their spirit of vengeance with a demonic satisfaction.

True to their highly calculated technique of camouflaging their bloodthirsty ambitions and of preparing public sentiment favorable toward a justification of their policies, both Eden and Morrison made desperate attempts to impute to Germany the responsibility of launching "indiscriminate" and "inhuman" bombing of non-combatants including women and children and other non-military targets. The object sought by these London officials is none other than an apologetic justification of the terroristic bombing of Germany and Italy by British planes.

"It was Mussolini who asked Hitler for the privilege of sharing in the bombing of London," declared Eden in his recent address in Portsmouth. "We are not prepared to lend attentive ear to the suggestion from any quarter that the bombardment from the air is a weapon that shall be yielded up. We did not start this business. The turn of Germany and Italy has now come."

This remark of Eden, however, can hardly stand the test of actual facts concerning the start of the air war between Germany and Britain. Only a few facts are needed to straighten Eden's poor and distorted memory on the matter. A German war communique dated September 15, 1939, reported for the first time the launching of British air raids on such German cities as Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven. Then on April 25, 1940, another German war communique stated that many houses in Wennigstadt were destroyed by British bombardment from the air and that many bombs were dropped in the suburb of the small city of Heide where there were no military targets of any sort. Again, on June 20 of that year, an official communique reported repeated bombing of several unfortified German cities night after night by British planes causing considerable casualties including many women and children.

All these aerial attacks were a prelude to the first bombing of Berlin by the British air force on August 26, 1940. This air raid was followed by a continuous series of similar raids, despite repeated German warnings against the indiscriminate and inhuman bombing of Berlin and other German cities by British airmen. The refusal on the part of the London authorities to lend attentive ear to such warnings forced the German Government to resort to a retaliatory raid on London which was made for the first time on September 7 of the same year.

This sums up briefly the true account of the origin of the aerial warfare between Germany and Britain. And yet it is the contention of the British authorities that such aerial conflict has been forced upon them by their enemy and that they are justified in their "relentless air attacks" with a vengeance against any target regardless of its military importance or otherwise. Of course they do not and cannot afford to admit that they are deliberately subjecting non-military objectives and non-combatants to air raids. In the light of what they have already done, however, they cannot possibly hide their black, barbaric schemes so cautiously and tactfully hidden under the cloak of their professed love of justice and humanity.

Addressing the House of Commons during last March, Archibald Sinclair, Secretary for Air, took much pride and satisfaction in reporting on the devastation caused by R.A.F. raids on seven German cities. It was then reported that clearly non-military objectives were either completely demolished or badly damaged by the air raids. The list of casualties included the Frauenkirche, "a centuries old symbol of Catholic Munich", the Pinakothek Museum, and the Frauen Dom, "the Cathedral of Our Lady." More than 60,000 houses were also either destroyed or damaged, according to an official report prepared by the chief burgomeister of Berlin.

Italy has sustained no less considerable damages from the monstrous attacks of the Anglo-American serpents of the air. In Genoa alone, it was reported that more than six thousand buildings including many irreplaceable and invaluable historic edifices were demolished. The famous Church of Santo Stefano where colombus was baptized was one of the historic treasures of Genoa, a living museum dear to the heart of every lover of the history of civilization, which was made a victim of the indiscriminate and inhuman aerial attacks of the self-styled defenders of the civilization of mankind.

These instances do not exhaust the barbaric activities of the Anglo-American air forces. Such inhuman air raids are being intensified and will continue to be intensified by the enemy in their attempt to inflict heavy blows to German and Italian morale which they vainly hope will "bring about early victory" over the Axis Powers. There is every reason to believe that the anti-Axis war lords are determined to mobilize all the forces of inhumanity, barbarity, and indiscrimination in the prosecution of their imperial war which they try to disguise under the name of international justice, love of humanity, and the protection of the civilization of mankind. In this connection, one should always remember the fact that they have a peculiar way of classifying non-military targets into "military targets", and of defining "barbaric bombing" in order to justify their own inhuman and, therefore, unjustifiable, unpardonable military actions.

Be that as it may, nothing can be more certain than the fact that Britain and the United States are bound to share an inevitably crushing disillusionment, for their inhuman, indiscriminate, and most barbaric bombing policy will soon be completely neutralized by the most effective and most novel countermeasures which are now in the making. In the meantime, it should be remembered that every bomb dropped on British soil is Germany's ready answer to the British bombing policy and that the British people must take the consequences of the inhuman policy of their bloodthirsty leaders.

A Year Ago Today

June 21, 1942

Important military facilities on the western coast of Vancouver Island were attacked by a Japanese submarine today, causing panic among the Canadian population.

• • •

In parallel with the panic stricken Canadian authorities which had already enforced complete blackout throughout the west coast of Canada after the daring bombardment on Vancouver Island by Japanese submarines, the United States Government likewise is reported to have sounded alert over the territory of Alaska and along the Pacific Coast of Washington State.

• • •

Reflecting the increasing scarcity of commodities, the wholesale price indices in the United States have continued to skyrocket.

• • •

Betraying a discord of interests between the the United States and Britain concerning the acquisition of silver, which is assuming an important role as a metal indispensable for manufacturing war supplies, a member of the United States Senate today declared the undesirability of the United States sharing its silver with other countries, even Britain.

• • •

The Indian Hindus Party and the Moslem League in a combined meeting held today at Calcutta approved a declaration regarding the coordination of the two parties. They met to decide their joint attitude toward the independence movement.

• • •

Defying bad weather conditions, Japanese Army bombers today attacked a large group of Chungking remnants at Lingpeichou, situated 14 kilometers northeast of Iwu, Chekiang Province, causing heavy damage.

• • •

Japanese Army bombers also raided the headquarters of the Chungking's 21st Army corps at Wuyen, located 22 kilometers northeast of Iwu, smashing enemy barracks.

Foreign Minister SHIGEMITSU

By Shinichiro Kudo

(From Contemporary Japan)

SHINICHIRO KUDO, deputy foreign editor of the Mainichi Shimbun, with which paper he has been connected for fifteen years, served as its American correspondent, 1931-33, and then as representative of the paper's London branch, 1938-42. His latest work Rondon Hokkoku (Reports from London) is due to be published shortly.

In order to meet the exigencies of the times with added vigor, Frime Minister General Hideki Tojo recently carried out a reorganization of his Cabinet. His selection of Mamoru Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister in place of Masayuki Tani envisages a significant reinforcement in the prosecution of Japan's wartime diplomacy.

Before his appointment as Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu served as Japanese Ambassador to Nanking. He was greatly instrumental in shaping the new China policy of Japan and facilitating Japan's retrocession of concessions and extraterritorial rights to the Nanking Government. On account of his diplomatic spadework, the Tokyo-Nanking relations have become smooth and harmonious. It is generally expected that as Foreign Minister he will endeavor his best to solve diverse diplomatic questions with sympathetic understanding and realistic judgment.

Mr. Shigemitsu received the "baptism of diplomacy" in Berlin at the outset of the first World War. During the critical period of the war, he managed to go over to London, from where he observed the movements of wartime international diplomacy under the guidance and direction of Kumataro Honda, then councilor at the Japanese Embassy in London. The lessons imparted to him by Mr. Honda helped him to acquire a diplomatic "pluck," though he was still a novice in the school of diplomacy. Then when the Peace Conference opened at Versailles, young Shigemitsu, who was at that time Japanese consul at Portland, like other youthful diplomats hurried to that epochal center of international pourparlers to gain valuable experiences. His attendance at the Versailles Peace Conference gave him a precious education in "conference diplomacy."

Became Consul in Shanghai

After serving as first secretary of the Japanese Legation in Peking and as councilor of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, Mr. Shigemitsu become Consul-General in Shanghai in 1929. While he was Charge d'Affaires in China, the Manchurian Incident broke out, and this marked a turning-point in his meteoric rise as an astute diplomat. In spite of difficult and delicate circumstances, he successfully carried on negotiations with Wang Cheng-yen, then Foreign Minister of China, to prevent any untoward aggravation of the impasse. Thereafter, when the Shanghai armistice conference got under way, he proved his ability to tackle "conference diplomacy," at times boldly dissenting from the viewpoints of the third Power delegates.

Just previous to the signing of the armistice agreement on the Japanese Empire Day in 1932, a hot-blooded miscreant threw a bomb which after explosion seriously injured him in the leg. Mr. Shigemitsu was immediately removed to a hospital where his injured leg was amputated. Immediately after the amputation, he signed the agreement at his sickbed. This bomb incident made Mr. Shigemitsu thoroughly determined to advocate his policy of settling all Sino-Japanese issues without alien interference. He regarded the loss of his leg as a sign that he had become a capable diplomat.

While Mr. Shigemitsu served as Vice-Minister under Foreign Ministers Koki Hirota and Hachiro Arita, he consolidated his position in the Foreign Office and firmly pressed the department for the acceptance of his suggestions to renovate Japan's external policy. But with the outbreak of the China affair, his long experience as a diplomat in China automatically gave him the privilege to submit his considered opinions in respect to continental matters for the approval of the Foreign Office. Earlier, it was he who directed the formulation of the China policy of Foreign Minister Hirota, besides securing the elevation of the Japanese Legation in China to the status of embassy and dissolution of the Asia Bureau in favor of the creation of the now defunct East Asia Bureau.

In other words, it was he who for the first time succeeded in framing Japan's external policy on the basis of its China policy, or, as Mr. Shigemitsu said at that time, on the basis of Japan's East Asiatic policy. Consequently, he insisted that Britain and the United States must recognize the position of Japan as the stabilizing Power in East Asia and must cooperate with it to maintain East Asiatic peace and tranquillity.

To Moscow as Ambassador

Mr. Shigemitsu relinquished the post of Foreign Vice-Minister in 1936 to become Japanese Ambassador to Moscow. He was particularly sent to the Kremlin to improve Japanese-Soviet relations which were at that time not at all satisfactory. The conclusion of the anti-Comintern Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy had strained the relations between Tokyo and Moscow, and the Fishery Agreement, which was due to be concluded between the two countries, had come to a standstill. To make matters worse, the Chienchatzutao and Changkufeng incidents broke out in quick succession, and it appeared as though both nations were going to resort to arms. Confronted with such difficult situations, Mr. Shigemitsu made strenuous efforts to improve mutual relations, and the success he achieved in settling the two incidents established his position as one of the front-rank diplomats of Japan.

No sooner than Mr. Shigemitsu had created a turn for the better in the Japanese-Soviet relations, he was transferred to London as Japanese Ambassador to break the deadlock in the Anglo-Japanese relations arising out of the China Affair. On the day he arrived in London, Japanese warplanes were bombing Canton, and the British public was in no mood to relish any news pertaining to an Anglo-Japanese understanding. Naturally, Mr. Shigemitsu's fundamental task in London was to make repeated attempts with the object of impressing upon the British Government the desirability of taking note of Japan's good intention in China.

After the commencement of the European war, he was chiefly instructed to submit frequent expert reports on the trends of changing European situations to the Foreign Office. He returned home on leave when German bombers were daily pounding London.

Mr. Shigemitsu's departure from London meant that Japan had become thoroughly conscious of the impossibility of making Britain appreciate its good intention with regard to promoting Sino-Japanese understanding on a new foundation. Immediately on the outbreak of the Pacific war, Mr. Shigemitsu was appointed Ambassador to Nanking to propel the speedy consummation of Japan's China policy. Thus he returned to his old diplomatic field to hasten the mature fruition of his East Asiatic policy enunciated in earlier days.

Solidified Relations

For one full year he labored hard and solidified Tokyo's relations with Nanking. Moreover, through his instrumentality fresh Sino-Japanese economic and political arrangements were made, stabilizing the rapid expansion of the influence of the Nanking Government in various areas of pacified China. He also urged the Japanese Government to give effect to its declared policy of rendition of concessional and extraterritorial rights—a policy which came into operation simultaneously with the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by Nanking.

In line with Japan's surrender of its concessional and extraterritorial rights, many other friendly Powers have followed, thereby acknowledging the Wang administration as an invariable reality. It is also due to Mr. Shigemitsu's efforts that enemy property and Chinese property under Japanese military custody are being increasingly transferred to the control of the Nanking Government. Mr. Shigemitsu as Ambassador to Nanking has already laid the way for the eventual emergence of lasting Sino-Japanese unity of purpose divorced from any kind of alien interference. Now that he has become the head of the Foreign Office, it is a foregone conclusion that he will concentrate his energy to execute the new China policy of Japan, on the one hand, and prosecute Japan's wartime diplomacy resolutely, on the other.

Aside from the China policy, indications are that Mr. Shigemitsu will direct his efforts to vitalize all the more Japan's relations with Germany, Italy and other Axis allies, that he will handle the Japanese-Soviet relations with dexterity and judicious care, and that he will implement appropriate steps to counteract the political and diplomatic proclivities of Britain and the United States. His knowledge of Soviet and British affairs will prove of immense value to Japan's diplomacy. Inasmuch as he was at one time councillor at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, it would not be unreasonable to say that he has some personal knowledge of that country. Since he served as consul in Portland, it may be said that he has gathered some practical ideas about the United States.

However, what must be particularly noted is that the new Foreign Minister is an expert on affairs of China, the Soviet Union and Britain—a speciality which makes him quite fit to direct the course of Japan's wartime diplomacy. He is a reliable diplomat of steady judgment. His method is not to win success with precipitation but to make a firm stand and fortify every main point deliberately and minutely. He takes up a piece of work with a long-range view and accomplishes it by applying perseverance and patience. Because of this stable and visionary trait in him, Mr. Shigemitsu is unquestionably a qualified statesman to spur the durable growth of the current reformed diplomacy of Japan.

Freed Forever

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

After Hirata's Death

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part 1

Hirata Atsutane's remains were buried on top of Tegatayama, a hill on the outskirts of his native town, Kubota the name of which was changed to Akita in 1871. The body, clothed in full ceremonial dress and deposited in a square coffin, was placed to face a southwestern direction, in the reverential posture of one worshipping the Grand Shrines of Ise and the knoll of Yamamuro in Matsuzaka where the tomb of his revered master, Moto-ori Norinaga, stands. A modest slab bearing his name and date of his death, etc., marks the spot, but a little apart there stands a stately monument, over six feet high, upon which is carved a tribute to his character and achievements as well as an outline of his life, erected by his admirers.

Of his disciples at the time of his death 553 were counted. There were doubtless many more, not formally enrolled who deserved the name. We may mention here that his master, Norinaga, at the time of his death, had a registered enrollment of 490 pupils and that his (Norinaga's) teacher, Mabuchi, had "over 300 pupils," of whom 120 had taken the proper oath of discipleship. This ascending scale in the number of devotees of Japanese Learning may be taken as signifying the increasing popularization of the native literary culture or the growth of nationalistic consciousness.

New Orthodoxy

The notable fact in Hirata's case was the enormous number of "posthumous pupils," the total of his pupils registered up till the 9th year of Meiji (1876) reaching 3,745, and such a thing cannot be said about any other scholar of the pre-Restoration period. It is accounted for by two facts. Hirata Tetsutane, Atsutane's adopted son, was too modest a man to set up a school of his own as successor of his illustrious father; those numerous eager scholars who "flocked to his gate" were taken in, not as his own pupils but as his brothers in learning, or posthumous pupils of his father. He only claimed that he was transmitting what he had learned from his father, not his own original acquisitions. The other fact was that Hirata's Shintoism which had partaken something of a heresy in the days of the Shogunate, after its overthrow and the Restoration, became a sort of new orthodoxy, covered with Imperial honors. Students now studying in Hirata's school of Japanese Learning were followers of the mighty victorious creed.

Fates which seldom give two good things to one man at the same time, now seemed determined to make up for the shabby treatment they had given Atsutane in his lifetime, by loading his posterity with heavy thick rewards. As soon as Shingikan (Spiritual Affairs Bureau) was inaugurated as one of the two great wings of the new administrative machinery of the Imperial Government, Tetsutane was appointed high councillor, or one of the highest officers under its princely president, and was soon honored (in 1869) with the august post of instructor to Meiji Tenno, the first appointment of the kind ever granted to anyone in the new regime. Moreover, he was by special sanction called by the extraordinary title of "Daigaku Daihakase" (Great Doctor of Great Learning).

That all this amazing distinction was given him vicariously, so to speak, to honor the dead was understood. For it seemed almost impossible to overestimate the merits of the great contributions which Atsutane had made in the cause of the Restoration. More than half the great daimyo and court nobles who had in the critical days before the Restoration debated and decided the fate of the Empire were either direct or indirect pupils of Hirata, or at any rate deeply impregnated wtih Hirata's "Kodogaku" (Ancient-path-learning). In other words, Atsutane was their inspiration in carrying out their daring political program culminating in the Restoration.

Imperialist Akita

No less potent was the influence of Hirata's thought after the Restoration than before it. For many of his ideas and doctrines preached in his day were actually translated into the policy of the Meiji Government, of which the most sensational and far-reaching example was the purification of Shintoism from its age-old alien accretions, and its establishment as the central guiding faith of the whole nation.

If a dramatic illustration of Hirata's loyalist teaching was required, we might refer to the heroic stand taken by the Akita clan in the short but bloody conflict experienced in northeastern Japan immediately after the Restoration. Out of the 26 northeastern clans Akita was the only one that had taken a staunch Imperialist attitude, all the rest, bound with the traditional pro-Shogunal sentiment, had struggled, if for a brief time, against the Imperial cause.

A very interesting volume full of romantic thrills and adventures might be written (in fact many a volume has been written) about the heroic part which the Akita clan under Lord Satake had performed; surrounded, though it was, by the 25 more or less hostile clans, isolating it or blocking its way of communications from Tokyo. It is really remarkable that Hirata should have been able to leave so potent an influence on the people of Akita by so short a residence, marking the closing pages, by no means happy, of his eventful life.

Meiji Tenno's Appreciation

In 1883 the Meiji Tenno was graciously pleased to confer posthumously upon Hirata Atsutane the Court rank of Sho-Shii (the Senior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank) simultaneously with the bestowal of the identical honor on his three great predecessors, Norinaga, Mabuchi, Azumamaro; which seemed once and for all to canonize the "Four Pillars of Japanese Learning." Since then a veritable shower of spontaneous honors has been rained upon his memory. In nearly all the places at all associated with his name there cropped up memorials, monuments, shrines, public or private, dedicated to his soul, while numerous books, embodying his thought or commemorating his unique personality or his prodigious works have been published.

As for his disciples, their number, if it can ever be counted, must go by

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN'S WAR, CULTURE ADVANCE SIDE BY SIDE

Rich Tradition Endows Nation With Military Strength

By KANJI MARUYAMA
(From the Shukan Asahi)

One of the significant functions that took place this year was the third conferment of the Order of Culture. This decoration is the highest honor accorded to men in the realm of culture. None without foremost services in the field of learning or art to his credit can aspire to this distinction, no matter how high his rank or standing may be.

The men thus honored to date number 20, of whom as many as nine are men of natural science, especially pure science. They stand as striking examples of the scientific mind in Japan. But the predominance of natural scientist-recipients of the decoration does not necessarily imply that our people excel in this branch of science alone.

Incidentally, however, because natural science is common to the world, new discoveries or contributions in this particular field compel world-wide notice. Men in certain other branches of science are placed at a disadvantage in this respect. For instance the merits of an applied scientist, as a rule, instead of carrying the world by storm are judged according to the surroundings peculiar to his country. A German authority on synthetic oil may be acclaimed as a national treasure in his country, but out in another country blessed with resources in oil, researches in synthetic oil are not made much of.

Decorated at 37

Be that as it may, the theory on particles propounded by Dr. Hideki Yugawa, who has been decorated with the Order of Culture at the young are of 37, long ago won worldwide recognition. When Professor Niels Bohr of Copenhagen University visited Japan, he interviewed Dr. Yugawa and went into the latter's theory. Upon his return home, he was glad to introduce the Yugawa theory to academic circles in Denmark.

The Danish savant, by the way, is a Nobel Prize winner. His achievements as physicist are said to compare with those of Newton and Curie, and his published works are used as text-books and reference books in Japan. "A bold announcement"—such was the first comment made in science circles of Japan on the Yugawa theory. Two years later, researches by Dr. Yoshio Nishina and Anderson (an American) proved the existence of the Yugawa particles. His is an epochal achievement that transcends borders and time. Immortal will remain Dr. Yugawa's name no matter how far physics may advance in the future.

Now, preeminent as he is intellectually, Dr. Yugawa would, no doubt fain acquiesce in the view that it is rather because Japanese science is on a very high plane that he was able to make such a remarkable exploit in his thirties.

All Equally Excellent

To let out exactly what I have in mind, all other branches of Japanese culture are equally excellent. Only, the language barrier and such like things have stood in the way of their deserved prominence in the world. The highest literature, the highest philosophy, the highest art, the highest learning in Japan are all worthy of world-wide recognition. Winning the Nobel Prize or not is beside the question. Many of the recipients of the Order of Culture are eminent authorities who stand shoulder to shoulder or even above

(Continued on Page 2)

Remember the Days Before Pearl Harbor

Nippon Times
Evening

In the Will of the People Final Victory Lies

No. 15,889 TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1943 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Mendacity of U.S. Report Proven As Lunga Air Battle Overplayed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—America, as usual, attempted to conceal the real facts regarding the aerial battle off Lunga on June 16, and played up in exaggerated proportions the loss on the Japanese side. However, the deceptive announcements went a little too far with the contrary result that the unreliability of American reports were again advertised to the world.

Secretary of Navy Knox in his press interview yesterday made the following statement with respect to the aerial battle off Lunga:

"The Japanese side has announced that a great loss has been inflicted on American transports, but at the time there were no American transport fleets in the Southwestern Pacific nor were there any large scale movements of forces in that area."

However, the statement of the Navy Secretary was contradicted by an announcement today by the Navy Department to the following effect:

"Japanese air units attacked American transports convoyed by destroyers."

The Navy Department, itself, confirmed the utter falsity of Knox's statement clearly evidencing the unreliability of American announcements and the lack of coordination in America's Navy office.

Benabena Again Raided

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—Japanese air forces, for the second time, bombed anti-Axis positions on Benabena Island, New Guinea, early Friday morning, the Southwestern Pacific anti-Axis Headquarters announced today, according to reports received here from Melbourne.

Survivors Reach Frisco

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—The United States Navy Department today announced that survivors of two middle-sized merchantmen which were sunk by enemy submarines in the Southern Pacific waters in middle May have recently reached San Francisco, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

Foe Admits Air Raids On Buna, New Guinea

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 20.—Japanese Air Units bombed and inflicted considerable damages upon three anti-Axis military positions in the Buna district, eastern New Guinea, Saturday the Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today, according to reports from Melbourne.

In a communique issued today, the Southwestern Anti-Axis Headquarters announced that Japanese planes bombed anti-Axis position in Benabena, New Guinea, Saturday. It was also revealed that it was the fourth bombing on Benabena since June 16, it is reported from Melbourne.

Press Comments

Monday, June 21

ASAHI—Sino-Japanese Harmony

MAINICHI—For Greater Strength

Sino-Japanese Harmony

ASAHI—In his administrative speech in the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, referring to the relations between Japan and the Republic of China, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo stated that the treaties between the two countries would be revised fundamentally and revealed his determination to go a step further for bolstering the cooperative structure of the two nations. This attracted considerable attention. It is still undivulged what are the contents of the revision to be made. However, as Japan has been lavish in giving support to China for her full accomplishment of sovereignty and independence, it is conceivable that that next thing should be our realization of harmony and cooperation with the populace of China as the nucleus.

Inducing all the people of the Republic of China to be absolutely convinced that without complete victory in the war there would be no emancipation of Greater East Asia and without the construction of Greater East Asia there would be no happiness or welfare for the people of Greater East Asia, Japan ought to walk hand in hand with China for the realization of the common objective. Truly there would be nothing else to be hoped for.

The construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity can be accomplished through the combination of the 1,000,000,000 people of this area in the spirit of cooperation and good neighborliness. And the absolute condition for this accomplishment is a perfect understanding and cooperation of the two countries of Japan and China forming the pivot of East Asia. Without perfect harmony between the two countries, it would be no exaggeration to say that the task of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end would be impossible.

Simultaneously with the participation in war by the Republic of China in January this year, Japan's new China policy was carried out, liberating China from century-old shackles and consummating the withdrawal of the unequal treaties and recovering sovereignty and independence by one stroke which were the objectives of the national movement of China. Through the foregoing measures taken by Japan it was conclusively shown that Japan was not looking for the downfall of China but was in reality striving hard for her full accomplishment of sovereignty, independence and prosperity.

Therefore, it is surmised that even the Chungking regime is now inwardly recognizing this fact. Accordingly, the new policy of Japan has surely made great repercussions in Chungking, with wavering taking place in various forms in the Chungking camp.

It is scarcely necessary to say that Japan's new policy toward China has brought about an immense benefit in the way of solving the China Affair. But this should not be taken to mean the collapse of the anti-Japanese regime. Fur-

(Continued on Page 2)

How Bose Repaid English Professor For Insulting Indians Is Recalled

Domei

RANGOON, June 20.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian nationalist leader now visiting Tokyo, was a quick-tempered college student who once indignantly knocked down an English professor for insulting the Indian people by using abusive words, it was recalled by Satish Chandra Ganguli, member of the Indian Independence League here, in an interview today with Domei.

Mr. Ganguli, who was formerly the vice-president of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Burma, was a junior to Subhas Bose at the Presidency College in Calcutta, and they were intimate friends.

Recalling their college life 27 years ago, Ganguli said that Bose, young as he was, was prominent among students in the college, commanding their high respect.

He said, "One day in 1916, a tea party was given by the college authorities attended by members of the faculty and all students of the college. In the course of the tea party an English professor named L. F. Oaten made a speech and severely criticized the character of the Indians while the Indian students heard him quietly.

"Highly indignant against the professor, young Bose, later on that day, attacked the professor on the corridor of the second floor of the school building, kicking him down the staircases," continued Ganguli.

School in Confusion

The school was plunged into confusion and president H. K. James of the college, immediately began investigations, Mr. Ganguli said.

"After a rigorous investigation young Bose was soon found guilty by the testimony of a witness, and he was expelled from the college without any delay.

"Because of this event," Mr. Ganguli went on, "Bose was unable to enter any of the colleges in India. He finally went to England for study next year.

"I met him on several occasions since then and each time I found him more magnanimous in character than before. I also noted that his iron determination to struggle for the freedom of India was increasing more than ever," he said.

Mr. Ganguli disclosed his firm conviction that the day would soon come when Subhas Chandra Bose would be welcomed home by all Indian people, as a savior of India as well as of its people.

PREMIER PHIBUN CABLES TO TOJO ON AID PROMISE

Tenders Deep Thanks For Diet Speech--Thai Revolution Feted

Domei

BANGKOK, June 20.—Thai Premier Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram yesterday dispatched a cable of thanks to Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo for the latter's declaration made in the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet that Japan is prepared to assist further in developing Thailand.

The cable in substance reads:

I, in the name of the people of Thailand, hereby express profound thanks to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's speech made in the Imperial Diet which is most fitted for the current situation. We, Thai people, at the same time are bound to express thanks for Your Excellency's promise also made in the Diet that Japan will allow various nations of East Asia their independence and freedom.

We firmly believe that these nations of East Asia are deeply moved by Your Excellency's promise and at the same time we believe they will offer full cooperation with Japan.

Your Excellency guaranteed to respect the sovereignty and independence of Thailand, thereby, we, Thai people, are placed in a position to offer our wholehearted cooperation to Japan for the great task which Japan is now carrying out for the happiness and glory of East Asia.

In conclusion, we again express our profound thanks to Your Excellency.

Fetes Revolution's Anniversary

Domei

BANGKOK, June 20.—The 11th anniversary of the revolution in Thailand which took place on June 24, 1932, will be observed here with various commemorating events for three days beginning June 23.

On the first day, Premier Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram will broadcast a speech to the nation.

On the second day, a youth organizations' review will be held in front of the Revolution Memorial Tower, while Government officials and civilians will pay their deep respects at the War Victory Memorial Tower by presenting wreaths to the war heroes who gave their lives for the cause of the nation.

Also, a gala sport program will be

(Continued on Page 2)

ARABS IRED WITH U.S. OVER TROOP QUESTION

Oppose Stationing Of Troops in W. Asia

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 20.—The declaration by United States authorities to continue stationing troops in West Asia has angered the Arabs in Jerusalem, according to reports received here from that city.

Recently, officials of the United States Information Bureau stationed at Jerusalem, in an interview with Arab newspapermen, made the following statement:

"The United States intends to station troops in West Asia even in the future to suppress political disturbances. It is also impossible for the United States to give up West Asia from an economic standpoint in connection with the supply of arms and goods to West Asian countries."

All Arab newspapers in Jerusalem published the above statement and commented upon it in the following manner:

"The statement is quite contrary to the repeated declarations made by United States Minister Alexander Kirk at Egypt, both written and oral, that the United States would withdraw from West Asia at the conclusion of the present war."

Finish Trip to China

Renzo Sawada, former Japanese Ambassador to France, and Tsuneo Yanai, newly appointed Japanese Minister to Rumania, who have been on an inspection tour of China, returned here Sunday afternoon.

Enemy Vessels Collide

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—An Australian minesweeper sank off the west coast of Australia as the result of a collision with a transport, according to a report from Melbourne.

THE EPOCHAL MEETING between Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and the great Indian independence leader, Subhas Chandra Bose, (left) on June 14 in Tokyo will undoubtedly prove a red letter day in the history of India's glorious struggle for freedom from British tyranny and oppression.

Glorious Attu Resistance Described by Survivors

Soldiers Wounded in Terrific Struggle Against Overwhelming Odds Find Shelter In Cavern as Comrades Continue Fight

Two wounded soldiers in a certain Army hospital listened intently, eyes closed, lips firm-set and faces tense with emotion, to the radio broadcast of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech before the 82nd Diet reporting on the heroic stand of the 2,000 heroes of Attu. To them the Prime Minister's words brought back vivid pictures of comrades courageously plunging to their deaths; of a field hospital in the hollow of a natural cave; of incessant attacks by enemy planes; of all the other unforgettable scenes of the bleak and desolate island in the frozen north.

The two men, Lance-Corporal Shinji Watanabe and First Class Private Shigetada Shimizu, who had both been wounded in the Attu fighting and dispatched to a certain hospital, gave a dramatic account to the Yomiuri-Hochi of conditions in the northern Island while they were there.

"During October and November," began Lance-Corporal Watanabe, "the sun sets in the Aleutians from three to four o'clock. Then, each day, with the first faint glimmer of dawn, the roar of enemy planes may be heard as they sweep down for another visit. Boeings, Consolidateds and North Americans regularly make their appearance in formations of ten to twenty planes.

"Mountains intercepted our view in our position in the Holtz Bay, and although the roar of the engines could be heard, nothing was visible until the planes swooped down on us with their rain of deadly missiles.

"When three Lockheeds were brought down by our Corps, the men simply wept with joy. Usually night would come before our fierce encounters with the enemy planes finished for the day.

"Battling constantly with the enemy planes and scourged by the raging elements at times, we never once failed to recite the Imperial Rescript and the military field code.

"At the time I was wounded, 17 enemy planes had swept down on us. I did not know at first that my left arm had been half torn away by an enemy shell. I felt no pain and it was only after my arm no longer responded to my will to move it that I realized its condition. However, there were two hours more fighting before I received treatment in our field hospital in a cave."

First Class Private Shimizu, describes his experience as follows:

"I was a gunner on board XX transport ship, when the enemy planes concentrated their attack on us with bombs, torpedoes, and machine gun fire. Amid the deafening roar of the guns and the terrific detonation of bursting shells, we fought desperately and fiercely.

"All of a sudden the ship shook violently and I was thrown bodily upwards about six feet into the air. Incredible as it may seem, I fell back to my previous position and although I struck the deck with a hard impact, I clung to my gun and continued shooting. The gunner next to me fell with a groan to the floor, shot in the breast. I still clung tenaciously to my gun with my dead comrade's head resting lifeless on my knees.

"The second vibration damaged my gun. Around me were my comrades wounded and wallowing in blood. A consciousness of intense pain overcame me as I sat dazed among these wounded men, looking downwards I saw that my left leg had been shot away. I decided to end my life then and there. I crawled toward one of the men in search of some weapon, but was taken to the field hospital before I could carry out my intentions.

"No beds or covering were to be had in the cave where the ground was wet with water dripping from the cavern's roof. We lay on beds of grass and straw. Our clothes were our sheets. One blanket sufficed to cover several of us. In the dim light of the candles the medical officer treated the wounded and even operated by their uncertain glimmer when the need arose.

"Expecting enemy planes would attack us on the occasion of the commemoration of the granting of Imperial Rescript on the 8th of the month, the medical officer asked each patient what he would do if attacked. Those who were able to get up promptly answered that they would take up arms and fight to the last. The more seriously wounded unhesitatingly replied that their choice would be self-destruction.

"My comrades have all faithfully carried out their determination and I have no words of apology to offer to them for not being able to share their fate."

Canada to Supply Oil

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—The United States army authorities have now extended their tentacles of exploitation to the Norman Oil Fields in northwestern Canada, and are busily engaged in drilling and draining the oil fields with the cooperation and consent of the Canadian Government, according to a report from Washington.

This exploitation was carried on under a veil of absolute secrecy until it was officially disclosed by the United States War Department today.

In order to facilitate rapid transportation of the crude oil to the refineries and refined products to the American army and naval forces in Alaska, oil lines are now being held, it is reported.

Envoy Back at Vatican

Domei

ROME, June 19.—British Minister Francis Osborne to the Vatican, who has been visiting London, returned to his post today by air via Lisbon.

Wants Air Line to India

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—As another example of Yankee bombast, it is reported from Washington that upon submitting a petition for government sanction for extension of air lines into Alaska, the President of Northwestern Airways declared that his firm is planning to extend the proposed air routes in the future to Calcutta, India.

According to the petition, the line from Chicago to Seattle is to be extended to Nome, Alaska, while a new branch-line is to be made between Chicago and Fairbanks, Alaska, via Canada.

Cruiser Houston Launched

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—The United States Navy Department announced that the new United States Cruiser Houston was launched at Newport News, Virginia today. The former cruiser Houston was sunk by Japanese naval forces in the sea battle off Java.

INDIA NOW MADE BASE FOR DRIVE AGAINST NIPPON

Auchinleck's Ability Doubted by America--Linlithgow Unpopular

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—The appointment of Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and of General Claude John Auchinleck as Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India has created considerable repercussions in the United States. Generally, the appointment of Marshal Wavell is welcomed, but the military ability of General Auchinleck is greatly doubted.

A United Press' Washington telegram, as if endorsing this general sentiment of the American public, states as follows:

"The appointment of Marshal Wavell as the Viceroy of India is not a surprise to the Americans because rumors had been current that the transfer of the same General to another fighting line was discussed at the fifth Washington conference. Since Wavell is unpopular with the Burmese and is not on good terms with the leaders of the American and Chungking Forces in India, his transfer is rather welcomed here. However, the future action of Auchinleck is being watched with considerable interest."

Presumes No Change in Policy

The New York Times presumes the continuation of the British Indian Government's high-handed policy, for it says: "The appointment of Wavell indicates a change in the policy of the headquarters of the British Forces in India rather than alteration of British administrative policy toward India."

Meanwhile, a London telegram of the New York Herald Tribune, stating that Britain is taking positive measures to turn India into her base for anti-Japanese counter-offensive, comments as follows:

"According to a certain high British Government official, the transfer of Wavell does not bring about any change whatsoever in the British policy toward India. His mission will be to settle the Indian political dispute, and at the same time to turn India into a big base for anti-Japanese counter-offensives."

At any rate, the resignation of Lord Linlithgow is highly welcomed by various quarters concerned. As a matter of fact, a London telegram available here indicates that the General-Secretary of the Indian League in Britain is said to have declared: "It is good for the Indian people that a die-hard politician was not forced upon India as its Governor-General. At any rate, it is a good phenomenon that the Linlithgow regime has collapsed."

Auchinleck Arrives

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—General Claude Auchinleck, new Commander-in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Mohammedans in Medan Pledge Efforts to Japan

Domei

MEDAN, June 20.—The All-Sumatra Mohammedan Meeting was held at 10:30 a.m. today in the plaza in front of the Military Administration here. The meeting was attended by approximately 50,000 Mohammedans in and near the city and several scores of representatives from 10 provinces in Sumatra.

Following an address delivered by the Governor of East Coast Province, three local inhabitants, who had participated in the Malai-Sumatra Mohammedan Meeting held at Shonan some time ago, made a detailed report.

Then all attendants offered a prayer for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

They adopted a resolution expressing their wholehearted cooperation with the Japanese Army and Navy. The resolution was cabled to General Hideki Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, as well as several Mohammedan organizations in the Southern Regions.

Army Mission to Berlin

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 20.—A Turkish military mission will shortly visit Germany, according to reports from Ankara, but nothing is known as to the object of the mission.

Communist Remnants Near Kaifeng Crushed

Domei

KAIFENG, June 20.—The Japanese Forces launched an annihilation campaign against Chinese Communist remnants in Honan Province on the night of June 14, in the area 64 kilometers west of Kaifeng. It is reported that troops 400 strong of the 19th regiment of the 7th Brigade were trapped and given a severe blow. The results gained by the Japanese Forces in this operation are: 82 dead bodies left on the field, 150 taken prisoner, and a large amount of arms captured.

KURODA FETES KALIBAPI MEN

100 Leaders Invited To Lunch--Encouraged To Do Best for P.I.

Domei

MANILA, June 20.—Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippinese invited approximately 100 leaders of the Kalibapi to the Army Club at noon today and tendered a luncheon in their honor.

In the course of the function, Lieutenant-General Kuroda encouraged the guests to exert their best for the construction of a new Philippines and also expressed the wish that they would do everything possible to hasten the realization of that worthy goal.

Wants to Join Fight

The promise of independence has roused to fervent heat the fire of patriotism in the hearts of every young Filipino. Spurred on in the firmness of their belief that the construction of the New Philippines rests on their shoulders, the spirited Filipino youths, are playing an important role in the Kalibapi movement.

A certain youth, Benjamin B. Chrysostomo, of Manila, intensely moved by Prime Minister Tojo's address promising independence to the Philippines during this year, has written the following letter to the Mainichi office at Manila:

"I read in the paper on June 16 that many students were volunteering for air service, to do their share for the consummation of the war and the ultimate construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I wondered if I, too, could not be numbered among these valiant heroes of the air. Then Prime Minister Tojo's historic speech relayed over the radio that night solidified my determination to volunteer as a wild eagle of Japan's Air Force.

"It is a great honor for the Philippines to fight side by side with Japan against the common enemy, and it is only thus that the Philippines can be worthy of taking her position as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. To receive our happiness through the efforts and sacrifices of another nation, without exerting ourselves, will mean dishonor for the Philippines.

"We, Filipinos, can no longer gaze complacently on the further shedding of precious Japanese blood for our sake. When the time comes we must manifest our firm determination to share both life and death with Japan."

Syrian Coast Militarized

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 19.—The seacoast area extending about 110 kilometers from Beirut to Latakia, Syria, near the Turkish frontier, has been declared a military zone by the anti-Axis military authorities in Syria, according to reports from Beirut. But at several places within the zone, fishermen are being allowed freedom of movement, as absolute prohibition would place the inhabitants in a very difficult situation.

Mexico Lacking Food

Domei

MADRID, June 19.—The food shortage in Mexico is becoming worse, and today all butchers in Mexico City were obliged to close their shops as they had no meat to sell, according to reports from Mexico. The meat consumption in Mexico City daily averages 12,000 heads, but only about 350 heads are now being brought to the city daily.

1,500 EMPLOYES AT FORD PLANT DECLARE STRIKE

Big Walk-Out Slated If Demands Not Met--Miners Disgruntled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—More than 1,500 workers at the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Car Company went on strike today, in protest against discharge of 50 employes who demanded improvement of working conditions, according to reports from Detroit.

The Automobile Workers Union declared today that unless the Ford Company permits return to work of discharged men by Sunday morning, the 10,000 workers at the River Rouge factory will declare a general strike.

Miners' Demand Rejected

As the National War Labor Board rejected the demand of the United Mine Workers at the conference held this morning, the reopening of the general coal mine strike looms, according to reports from Washington.

At this morning's conference, the United Mine Workers demanded that the total hours spent by miners in mines should be calculated as working hours, but the National War Labor Board rejected this demand. John Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers spoke to newspapermen on this point after the conclusion of the conference. He declared:

"As the National War Labor Board has rejected our demand, we will call an urgent meeting of the Policy Committee of the Union today, but at present I cannot divulge our policy. Already many miners are on strike, and it is not known whether they will return to work at the order of the Policy Committee."

The United Mine Workers will issue a statement according to the decision of the Policy Committee. However, as all the demands of the Union were rejected by the Labor Board, it is believed inevitable that the general strike will be reopened.

Miners who walked out without waiting for Lewis' order now total 63,000, and coal mines in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Ohio, and Kentucky have been paralyzed.

If the United Mine Workers were to order a strike tomorrow, the iron production of the United States would be reduced at least to 75 per cent. In order to prevent such a development, it is feared that the Government might resort to the anti-strike law just issued. However, it is said that President Roosevelt is against the use of this law.

On the other hand, there is danger of inviting inflation in case the Union's demand is granted, and

(Continued on Page 2)

LONG-RANGE BOMBERS OF REICH HIT YELETZ

Heavy Damage Dealt Transportation Center

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—A powerful formation of German long-distance bomber planes raided Yeletz, important transportation center about 400 kilometers southeast of Moscow, yesterday. Heavy damages were dealt to railway stations, freight trains and other railway facilities.

Meanwhile, German air units heavily damaged four Soviet cargo ships, totaling 10,000 tons, at the estuary of the Volga River.

According to reports from Moscow, Soviet planes bombed an airfield near Bryansk, the foremost German position southwest of Moscow.

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—Early Friday morning, German patrol boats engaged in a brief clash with Soviet warships off the north coast of Azov Bay, followed by a second battle the same evening, according to information reaching here.

False Air Raid Alarm

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—The coastal districts of California were seized with frenzy of terror, when air raid alarms lasting 37 minutes were suddenly sounded at 10:58 p.m. last Thursday. It was later learned that the coast defense headquarters had mistaken an American plane for an enemy craft.

LONDON MUM ON BOSE VISIT

Whitehall Makes No Comment--Reich Says Arrival Significant

While Berlin circles commented that the arrival in Tokyo of Subhas Chandra Bose, "vanguard leader" of the Indian independence movement, would add fuel to the fiery torch of freedom now burning in India, especially as the Indian people now know what to expect from a London which has appointed a military commander as the new Viceroy to bring down a mailed fist on a long-oppressed people, a Stockholm dispatch to Domei dated Saturday indicated that, aside from a bare report of his arrival in Japan by Reuter, no comment was made in Whitehall.

A Domei Berlin dispatch said that Dr. Siegfried Horn, foreign affairs writer of the Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau, observed on receipt of the news of the appointment of General Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General of India and of the arrival of Mr. Bose in Tokyo that anyone with the most superficial knowledge of Indian affairs could see that the British Government now intended to crush the Indian people by force of arms. There can be no doubt that a soldier like Wavell would be the most suitable for prosecuting such a policy of tyranny.

"The British brutality so far endured by the Indian people is nothing to what they must now suffer under the mailed fist of a desperate military government intent to put down the independence movement at any cost," Dr. Horn pointed out.

"The visit of Mr. Bose to Japan is all the more significant at such a crucial moment in the history of the Indian independence movement. He also arrived in time to hear Prime Minister Tojo make his historic speech on India policy, which has now become one of the great issues of the world.

The German Diplomatic News also carried a comment on the visit of Mr. Bose to Tokyo:

"In a way we miss Mr. Bose's presence in our midst but, of course, it was only natural that he should have wished to return to the East, however much he may have enjoyed his sojourn in Europe. Today India is in substance and in name a neighbor of Japan's. The splendid war results obtained by the Japanese armed forces in Southeastern Asia have added sharp impetus to the Indian independence movement and it is to seize this great opportunity that he has gone back to the East.

"Prime Minister Tojo in his Diet speech reaffirmed his promise of unstinted aid to India in order that it may free itself from the yoke of Britain. Japan's consistent attitude toward the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has made all place implicit faith in its pledged word.

"Mr. Bose has been able to go from India to Europe and now has travelled with ease to Japan from Europe. This is an eloquent testimony that the Anglo-Saxons no longer control the world. The moral effect on the Indian people of this very fact must be quite far-reaching. The report that Mr. Bose has been able to reach Tokyo so easily must have been an unpleasant surprise to the British authorities. Because of its lack of political intelligence the British Government has forfeited its leadership in Europe and now for the same reason it will no doubt lose its hold on India sooner or later. But the Indian people themselves must also exert their own strength in order to gain the freedom they desire. Under the able leadership of a patriot like Mr. Bose we have no doubt that India will secure real independence in the end."

Malai Youths Prepared For Schooling in Japan

Domei

SHONAN, June 19.—Fifteen Malai students who have finished their prescribed courses at the First National School of the Shonan Municipality and have been selected by the Malai Military Administration to continue their studies in Japan, are waiting their day of departure.

With the object of rearing future leaders of East Asia among the local inhabitants, the Military Administration selected 30 students last May to undergo special training at the local First National School.

Following two months of intensive study, 15 members of the original class of 30 were recently chosen by the Military Administration to continue studying in their chosen fields of agriculture, navigation and technical sciences, in Japan.

Despite the brief preliminary courses, the 15 successful students already have gained fluent command of the spoken Japanese language and eagerly wait an opportunity to utilize this advantage in gaining further knowledge of Japan as well as the essential facts necessary for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

WHAT INTERESTS ME MOST IN WARTIME NIPPON

Lauds Japan's Foresight

"The granting by Japan of independence to two countries, Burma and the Philippines, within only two years after the outbreak of the war attests to Japan's foresight in the future developments of the war."

This was the comment made by Dr. Fritz Sellmeyer, representative of the Tokyo office of Transocean News Service, on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet message last Wednesday in which the Prime Minister promised to accord independence to the Philippines within the course of this year.

"Prime Minister Tojo's declaration also shows Japan's sincerity to realize what she has declared to be the basic principle for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," declared Dr. Sellmeyer.

Questioned as to how he interprets the philosophical basis of the Axis, the German correspondent stated:

"The Axis countries saw the necessity of putting an end to a world situation whereby smaller States were influenced by nations, which from geographical and other reasons, had no right to interfere with these minor countries.

"Histories of Europe and Asia offer countless examples of interference of this kind which have caused enmity and wars among the countries which, if left alone, might have formed constructive units in the community of nations."

It was by force of nature, Dr. Sellmeyer pointed out, that Japan, Germany and Italy decided to unite their strength to bring about a New Order in the world by creating several "Grossraeume" whose member states mutually cooperating, would exclude the causes which formerly engendered hostilities.

"The formation of the Axis bond," he said, "was comparatively easy because the Japanese, German and Italian peoples have many things in common from the ideological point of view.

"Some people may feel anxious that after the New Order has been established, there might arise causes for friction among those of the 'Grossraeume.' They may rest assured, however, as Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and other leading Japanese personalities have declared that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will not close its doors to the outside world but will continue to maintain relations with friendly nations."

The German journalist emphasized that as a prerequisite for maintaining friendly relations between the

Dr. Fritz Sellmeyer

Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the European "Grossraum," cultural relationships should be strengthened further.

"The interest," he went on to say, "in things Japanese of every category which is now prevalent in Germany and Italy and the correspondnig interest evinced by the Japanese in their European allies afford a most favorable basis for the promotion of this work.

"Frequent renditions of Japanese works of music, performances of Japanese theatrical arts and the exhibition of Japanese motion pictures in my country and the corresponding activities in Japan seem to be the most adequate step for furtherance of Axis amity and collaboration."

Dr. Sellmeyer is a graduate of Heidelberg University where he made special studies of history, philosophy and journalism. He has been in Japan since November, 1939. Before his arrival here, he was in China for three and a half years.

Premier Phibun Cables to Tojo On Aid Promise

(Continued From Page 1)

held, on the last day which includes a mass athletic meet at the Government play-ground.

Premier Phibun Speaks

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, June 20.—Editor-in-Chief Taketora Ogata of the Asahi Shimbun and his party, now on an inspection trip in Bangkok, called on the Thai Premier Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkham at the Swan Club at 4 p.m. yesterday and conferred with the latter on various problems, external and internal, for more than an hour.

To begin with, Editor-in-Chief Ogata expressed his first impression of his visit to Thailand, saying that a fresh atmosphere is prevailing in the nation which is carrying on the War of Greater East Asia. Then, he paid his respects for Premier Phibuns' efforts.

In reply to Mr. Ogata's questions, the Thai Premier unreservedly expressed his opinions on various external and internal problems. Regarding Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech delivered at the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, Premier Phibun officially set forth his impression as the Thai Premier for the first time, stating that the recent Diet speech of Prime Minister Tojo was more significant than his speeches of this kind in the past. He said it had strongly moved the Thai nation.

In conclusion the Thai Premier in expressing his wishes to the people of the allied country, Japan, through the Asahi Shimbun, declared:

Lauds Tojo's Speech

"The text of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech delivered at the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet was conveyed to me by the Japanese Embassy authorities in Bangkok through our Foreign Office on Friday. At a Cabinet meeting this morning, I explained this speech and expressed deep satisfaction over it together with my Cabinet members. With all Anglo-American influence driven away, East Asia has now sprung into the second stage of the war. In other words, the time has come to push on the construction of the New Order.

"In this sense, it is exceedingly gratifying for the freedom and independence of all East Asiatic races that Prime Minister Tojo voiced his magnificent conviction in the Imperial Diet. In special reference to Thailand, the Prime Minister wished for its future prosperity. I am thankful for this. I am confident that Prime Minister Tojo's speech has brought great expectations and hopes to the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia.

"Economically, Thailand is being affected only slightly by the upheaval. Besides, we are making efforts to establish economic autarchy. To this end, Japan's economic support is playing an important role.

"Through my experience as army commander-in-chief, I am acquainted with the difficulty in wartime of using materials for objectives other than for the war. Because of this, I am all the more thankful for the sincerity with which Japan is extending economic aid to Thailand by braving many difficulties under wartime conditions. Some time ago, I dispatched a telegram to General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, thanking him for Japan's supply of materials to Thailand from its controlled territories in the south.

"I intend to further bolster the economic mutual assistance and mutual supply of materials between the two countries in future. What I especially desire of Japan is that in view of the present transportation difficulty of materials, Japan would supply more transportation materials. And again, I wish that Japanese students would become truly friendly with Thai students in Japan and guide them with kindness. I believe friendship between young students will further the friendly relations between the two countries.

"In Revolutionary Festivals in the past, many events have been performed for celebration. But the war is now in full swing, so, taking advantage of the coming Revolution Memorial Day, I intend to hold an exhibition of home-made goods and others on a large scale with a view to promoting self-sufficiency and self-supply for the establishment of economic autarchy."

Envoy Hopkinson Sees Salazar

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—British Ambassador Sir Henry I. Hopkinson to Portugal conferred with Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar today.

Portuguese Navy Men in Madrid

Domei

MADRID, June 19.—A Portuguese naval mission arrived at Madrid today, at the invitation of Spanish Navy Minister Vice-Admiral Salvador Moreno.

INTERNAL WOES HIT CHUNGKING

Szechwan Troopers Hate Central Force--Desertions Increase

The crucial plight of the Chungking regime which was further intensified by the deepened friction between the Central Army and the Szechwan forces as well as by the gradual alienation of its leaders was disclosed by Sanehiko Yamamoto, president of the Kaizo Publishing Company upon his return to Tokyo by air after a three months inspection tour through Central China, it is reported by Domei.

Mr. Yamamoto's statement follows:

"The Central Army, staying behind the actual fighting lines is continuously mobilizing the Szechwan troops for the foremost front, thus aggravating the animosity of the latter. The Chungking distrust and suspicion of the Szechwan forces was lately so much intensified that no prefectural gubernatorial conferences are allowed to be held in Szechwan Province. Undoubtedly the internal discord greatly weakens the fighting strength of the Chungking forces.

"After Japan's retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality, Chungking was stripped of all reasons for further anti-Japanese maneuvers and the tendency for troops under the Chungking regime to desert it in order to join the peace camp of the National Government at Nanking is daily increasing.

"According to the statement of a certain Chungking officer who lately pledged allegiance to the peace camp, the gorgeous trousseau of the niece of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, who recently married an American was transported by two planes. However, those planes being overloaded crashed disclosing all the contents of over ten trunks. In spite of the insistence that most of the articles were presents to American authorities, a certain reliable paper mentioned every item to those articles under the headline of, 'A Chinese Girl sold to America.' This incident is enough to show the fact that the Chungking authorities are squeezing the masses so as to enrich their own pockets."

1,500 Employes At Ford Plant Declare Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

wages increased. Thus, Roosevelt is facing a dilemma.

Miners Strike Again

Mainichi

LISBON, June 19.—There is every indication that the coal mine strike in the United States is assuming serious proportions again. The National War Labor Board on June 18 rejected the Union's demand for limitation of working hours. Indignant over this action, 50,000 miners in the States of Pennsylvania, Alabama, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia are reported to have already gone on strike again although the third term of truce is due to expire on June 20.

In the State of Alabama, 46 coal mines out of the total of 84 are reported to have suspended production. In Ohio, too, four coal mines are said to have been closed down. At Birmingham, Alabama, two steel plants have been closed due to the shortage of coal, and it is presumed that steel plants in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, will also be obliged to suspend operations soon.

Meanwhile, Chairman John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America is putting off his interview with representatives of coal mine workers, but he is not likely to make them return to work. Whether or not President Roosevelt will sign the bill to prohibit strikes, passed by the Congress recently, and give it legal grounds, is now attracting attention of the public.

However, this measure, even if it were adopted by the President, will not serve to effect fundamental solution of the problem. Consequently, the outlook of the coal mine dispute is said to be extremely gloomy.

Italian Census Taken

Domei

ROME, June 19.—Results of the national census taken in Italy on May 31 showed the total population of Italy, not including people in the newly occupied territories, at 45,786,000, it was nnounced by the Italian Government.

3,000,000 'Tommies' Sent Out

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—Since the surrender of France in June, 1940, the British navy has transported 3,000,000 British troops to foreign countries, and lost 1,300 men, the British Admiralty announced yesterday, according to reports from London.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

thermore, when viewed from the standpoint of the actual disposal of the China Affair, it will be seen that even if the anti-Japanese regime crumbles, the final goal cannot be considered accomplished unless the whole populace of China gladly work in harmony and cooperation with Japanese.

Previously, when enforcing the new policy of Japan toward China, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki in a speech, declared that the individual interests of the Japanese people and Japanese corporations should be relegated to a secondary position, with priority stressed for the pursuit of the supreme objectives of State for closer ties between Japan and China, and for full prosecution of the war jointly by the two countries.

Further, it is expected that our policy toward China would make a phenomenal development. For the sake of realizing Sino-Japanese harmony to form the basis of the construction of Greater East Asia, it is absolutely necessary for Japan to be inspired with the great spirit of "cementing friendship and disregarding individual interests, and trodding the right path and not looking for gains."

We are attaching great hope to the coming revision of Sino-Japanese treaties in the expectation that through this means a new phase will surely develop for realization of harmony and cooperation between the two nations.

For Greater Strength

MAJNICHI—As Japan is actually enforcing bravely the resolutely formulated new policy toward China since January 9, President Wang Ching-wei is taking every opportunity to express his thanks and is divulging his determination to push forward in cooperation with Japan with renewed vigor. We appreciate his determination to cooperate with Japan.

Especially, we are glad to see that President Wang is frankly expressing his view that "since the enforcement of the new policy of Japan toward China we have been further encouraged to act vigorously and are feeling simultaneously that our responsibilities have become heavier."

As thus pointed out by President Wang, the responsibilities of the National Government of Nanking have become greater, because not only is Japan decisively enforcing the new policy toward China but the growing tension of the war situation is making the surrounding circumstances of the National Government of Nanking more serious than ever. Accordingly, we are very desirous that President Wang and other leaders would soon perform the duties imposed on their shoulders.

We know that responding to the enforcement of Japan's new policy toward China, the National Government of Nanking has been earnestly engaged in adjusting various administrative organs, stabilizing the livelihood of the people, arousing the fighting morale and bolstering productivity expansion. It need hardly be added that these measures constitute the elements for the fulfillment of the responsibilities of the Nanking Government.

The most important tasks now in the hands of the National Government of Nanking are three, namely, maintenance of peace behind the lines, arousing of the fighting morale and expansion of production increase. In order to enable the Nanking Government to perform such work speedily and sufficiently, it is absolutely necessary as a prerequisite, to strengthen the Nanking Government itself. Should the National Government be feeble and be unable to strictly enforce its orders, it would be difficult to make improvements.

Therefore, Japan puts utmost emphasis on the strengthening of the Nanking Government for effectively enforcing Japan's new policy toward China by converging on this one point. However, the real strengthening of the National Government would be hard to realize solely through Japanese support.

Such being the situation, the National Government must make the most of Japan's enforcement of its policy. The best step, or one of the most proper and effective measures for bolstering the National Government is to extend and strengthen as quickly as possible the influence of the regenerated Kuomintung Party forming its backbone and thereby allow it to give full play to its activity.

We admire the spirit of the National Government since its participation in war and highly appreciate its efforts to cooperate with Japan. We wish that the National Government will ponder on what it should do first to answer the great friendship of Japan by closely watching the circumstances and make redoubled efforts to strengthen the regenerated Kuomintung Party.

India Now Made Base for Drive Against Nippon

(Continued from Page 1)

Chief of British Forces in India, has arrived at New Delhi to take up his post, it is reported from New Delhi.

Churchill Still Opposed

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—"The appointment of Marshal Archibald Wavell as Viceroy of India is proof of Prime Minister Churchill's continued opposition to the wish of the Indian people," declared the Hindu, a newspaper published at Madras, according to reports from Bombay. The appointment has proved a bitter disappointment to the Indian public.

Powers Said Limited

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—As it is generally observed that a thorough oppressive policy will be adopted in India with the appointment of Marshal Wavell as the new Viceroy of India, British Government authorities are doing everything in their power to refute the rumor.

"As Viceroy of India, General Wavell's authority is purely civil, with military authority vested in the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army," the Government is explaining.

It is also said that the powers of General Auchinleck will be restricted solely to defense of India, and that it has been decided to establish a new East Asia Headquarters for military operations against Japan. In this connection, it is reported that the United States is recommending General Joseph Stilwell as Commander-in-Chief of the new East Asia Anti-Axis Forces, but, Britain is said to be insisting upon the selection of Lieutenant-General B. L. Montgomery for the position.

More Pressure Likely

Yomiuri-Hochi

RANGOON, June 20.—As new Viceroy of India, Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, who lost the battle of Arakan, has been selected, and the meaning of this appointment may be understood when we recollect the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of United States Forces in the Philippines, as Commander-in-Chief of the Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Forces, after his miserable defeat in the Philippines.

That is to say, if British authorities were to hold Marshal Wavell responsible for his defeats and punish him, it would mean the recognition of British defeat by the Government. Thus, the authorities had to promote General Wavell to the post of Viceroy of India.

India is now facing a serious crisis, and it may be said that this was brought by the failure of the British counter-attack on Burma. Then, the acute food shortage is also causing disturbances in many parts of the country. The anti-British political movement demanding independence for India is thus becoming stronger than ever.

The appointment of Marshal Wavell as Indian Viceroy at the very moment when Japan has expressed determination to extend its best efforts for India shows that it has become impossible to bring greater pressure on the people of India under a civil Viceroy, and thus it was decided to promote General Wavell to the post.

With Marshal Wavell as new Viceroy, the pressure Britain will bring upon India will increase, and bloodshed will certainly develop.

PROPER MEDICAL AID GIVEN JAVA BY NIPPON

Professor Toraichi Kosugi of the Keijo Imperial University who devoted himself, as Chief Civil Administrator in the Java area, to the improvement of sanitation and spreading of medical knowledge among the native people, arrived at Fukuoka by air Saturday, reports Domei.

Upon arrival he commented on the sanitary condition and medical facilities on the island as follows:

"Close upon the heels of Japan's occupation of the island, I was dispatched to Java at the head of a party of 64 including physicians, dentists, nurses, secretaries and others. Arriving there we found the island devoid of adequate medical facilities, and the islanders desperately lacking any knowledge of sanitation. The Dutch rulers had established one medical institution in every city or village, but the islanders were not allowed to share the benefits of the medical facilities.

"They have merely a very scant medical knowledge although malaria, dengue fever, leprosy and skin diseases are rampant in the South. Their ignorance concerning the diseases is such that they take no preventive measures against their spreading. With the occupation of the island by the Japanese, the islanders are being accorded proper medical treatment for the first time, and their interest in medical matters is gradually increasing. Before long movies and itinerant medical corps will be utilized to further enhance the native islanders' interest in hygiene."

E. Asia Lectures Slated

For the purpose of enhancing the people's knowledge regarding the countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a two-month lecture meeting will be held at Tokyo Imperial University starting from June 23.

These lectures will be given three times a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Those who wish to attend the meeting are required to have schooling higher than that of boys' high schools. The 10 lecturers, who are authorities on politics, economics, culture, medical science and others, include Professor Mitsutaro Araki of Tokyo Imperial University; Koji Iizuka of the East Asia Cultural Research Institute; Kiyohito Furuno of the Racial Research Institute, and others.

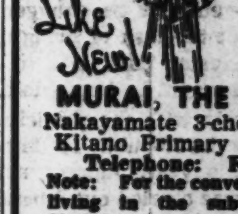
Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 355. Telephone: Ginza (57) 383, 403, 5867, 5858, 5830, 7003. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin." Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770. YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240. KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.30. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

THE Sumitomo Bank LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ... ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 68,000,000
President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
OVERSEAS OFFICES: SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH: Sakaemachi 1-chome Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-48
KYOTO BRANCH: Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 3111-3119



DRY CLEANED like new!
Superb Cleaning and Pressing by
MURAI, THE CLEANER
Nakayamate 3-chome, West of Kitano Primary School, Kobe
Telephone: Fukiai 1579
Note: For the convenience of those living in the suburbs (Tarumi, Shukugawa, etc.) our delivery boy will call once a week.

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.
Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE, Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

For Your Satisfaction
Ask for
VOLCANO brand MACARONI
Sold at all leading grocers.
TAKAHASHI MACARONI CO., LTD.

Notice!
NIPPON TIMES
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1943
All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions on corrections IMMEDIATELY.
Please address
HEAD OFFICE: 1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA—Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA—1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. (2) 5240.
KOBE—65, Naniwa-machi, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Last Name ____ First Name ____ Initial ____
Office phone ____
Home phone ____
Please print or typewrite